

Herald Tribune

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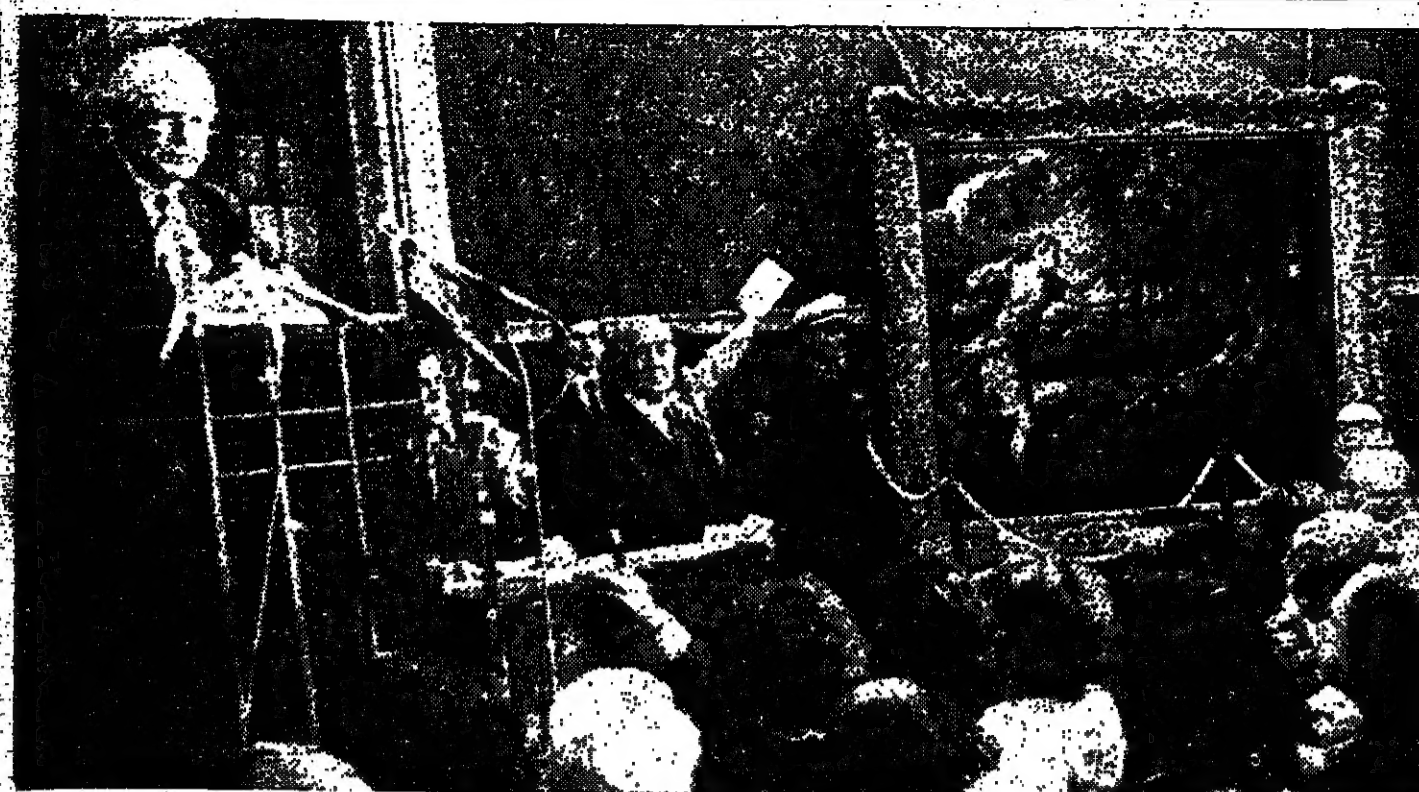
TODAY'S WEATHER: PARIS: Partly cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 62-70 (15-21). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 64-69 (18-21). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 60-65 (15-18). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 60-65 (15-18). CHANDEL: Moderate. Temp. 60-65 (15-18). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 60-65 (15-18). Yesterday's temp. 60-65 (15-18). ADDITIONAL WEATHER: PAGE 2

Austria	..... 7.5	Libya	..... 9.1	Poland	..... 10.1
Belgium	..... 10.1	Luxembourg	..... 10.1	Romania	..... 10.1
Denmark	..... 10.1	Netherlands	..... 10.1	Soviet Union	..... 10.1
France	..... 10.1	Norway	..... 10.1	Switzerland	..... 10.1
Germany	..... 10.1	Sweden	..... 10.1	Turkey	..... 10.1
Greece	..... 10.1	Switzerland	..... 10.1	U.S. Military	..... 10.1
India	..... 10.1	Turkey	..... 10.1	Yugoslavia	..... 10.1
Italy	..... 10.1	U.S. Military	..... 10.1		
Japan	..... 10.1	Yugoslavia	..... 10.1		
Lebanon	..... 10.1				

No. 27,509

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 26-27, 1971

Established 1887



An auctioneer (left) conducts the bidding for Titian's "The Death of Actaeon" at Christie's in London.

A Titian Fetches \$4,032,000 at Auction

LONDON, June 25 (NYT).—A Titian painting, "The Death of Actaeon," was sold today for \$4,032,000, the second highest auction price for a work of art.

The 16th-century masterpiece was sold at Christie's to Julius H. Weitzner, an American art dealer based in London who has acted in the past for American and European museums.

"It's not for me—it's for my daughter," he said in the packed auction room after the sale. "Why is there all this fuss?"

Later, however, phone callers

Buyer Puzzled Price 'Was So Low'

to his office were told by a woman who declined to give her name: "He was only joking. It wasn't for his daughter. Please don't bother us."

The bidding started at 300,000 guineas (\$756,000) and leaped by as much as 50,000 guineas at a time. The bidding contest was chiefly between Mr. Weitzner and the British firm of Thomas Agnew and Sons.

Mr. Weitzner was quoted as

saying: "I do not know why the bidding was so low. I thought it would go higher and I would have to pay more for it." The bidding lasted for two minutes, and there was applause in the auction room when it ended.

Today's dramatic sale was the climax to an auction of old masters featuring such artists as Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Carracci, Veronese and Canaletto. The overall sale of 27 lots was

an all-time auction record—\$8,735,580.

Before today's sale there was some speculation that the Titian would break the record auction price for a single painting, \$5,544,000, paid last November for Velasquez's portrait of his mistress, Juana de Paredes. The portrait, sold at Christie's to the Wildenstein Gallery of New York, was recently purchased by the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Until today, the record for a painting was held by a work by

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 25 (NYT).—The Supreme Court today agreed to decide whether the government can constitutionally halt newspaper accounts of a Pentagon report on U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

The high court announced that it would hear arguments on the case involving the Justice Department, The New York Times and The Washington Post at 11 a.m. tomorrow. A decision is expected early next week.

The court also continued a lower court ruling forbidding The Times from publishing articles based on documents that the government contends would be harmful to the national interest and extended that ruling to apply to The Post.

Under previous lower court rulings, The Post would have been able to continue publication of the documents without restriction in its editions tomorrow. Under the Supreme Court order, only those parts of the Pentagon study deemed not injurious to national security may be published.

First Such Ban

The temporary ban was the first ever imposed by the high court against any newspaper.

The court also ordered that all items the government contended were harmful, including the "special appendix"—a list of documents the government is anxious to suppress—must be turned over to it by 5 p.m.

The court voted 5 to 4 to keep the two papers from publishing unrestricted articles in their editions tomorrow with Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas, William J. Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall dissenting.

Justice Douglas, who had already left for his home in Washington State, kept in touch with the court over the phone. After the morning decision, he arranged to fly back to the capital in time for the hearing tomorrow morning.

The court acted on appeals by The New York Times and the Justice Department. The Times had asked that a lower court ruling restricting its publication of the Pentagon documents be over-

turned, while the Justice Department urged that lower court decisions declaring that the government has no constitutional right to restrain The Post from publishing articles based on the secret war study be reversed. The Supreme Court consolidated the two cases into one.

The Post, in a brief filed this morning, argued that if the court

allowed the Justice Department appeal, the government "will have achieved a censorial objective, which two courts have held to be unconstitutional."

"There can be absolutely no justification for denying the constitutional rights of The Washington Post merely because the government hopes that on a third hearing it can prove what

it has failed to prove in the previous two."

Attorneys for The Post contended that the weeklong suspension of its articles was "totally inexcusable" and that the articles contained "information and revelations of undoubted relevance" in this time of debate on issues raised by the Pentagon

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Capt. Ernest I. Medina

No Death Penalty Sought

Medina Will Be Tried On Murder Charges

By Homer Bigart

FORT McPHERSON, Ga., June 25 (NYT).—The prosecution today won its fight to try Capt. Ernest I. Medina on murder charges, but decided not to seek the death penalty.

The court-martial of the captain, who is charged with the premeditated murder of at least 102 South Vietnamese civilians at My Lai, was tentatively scheduled to begin July 26. If convicted, the maximum sentence he would face would be life imprisonment.

Maj. Gen. Albert O. Connor, the commanding general of the Third Army, decided that the case was not one that required the government to seek the death sentence.

The decision to reclassify the case was announced during a hastily convened special hearing and was forced by an unusual dilemma for the prosecution.

The army prosecutor, Maj. William G. Eckhardt, had just been refused permission by the military judge, Col. Kenneth A. Howard, to go to Southeast Asia and take depositions from two South Vietnamese sergeants who were with Capt. Medina at My Lai.

Col. Howard explained that military law flatly prohibits the admission of depositions obtained by the prosecution in a capital case. The charges against Capt. Medina were referred to the court as a capital case by Gen. Connor last March.

Protesting that the testimony of the two sergeants was "essential," Maj. Eckhardt disclosed that Gen. Connor agreed that Capt. Medina would be tried as a noncapital case in order to obtain that evidence.

Col. Howard then granted permission for the prosecuting and defense attorneys, and Capt. Medina, to travel to South Vietnam at government expense to question the two sergeants, whose testimony was sought by defense lawyers in the trial of Lt. William L. Calley.

Their depositions were of scant value in the Calley case, for although the Vietnamese quoted Capt. Medina as saying that the killing of civilians was "ordered," thus supporting the Calley defense of superior orders, the military court decided that Calley had murdered 22 Vietnamese and sentenced him to life imprisonment.

Trial Set for July 26

Earlier, at the final session of a pretrial hearing this morning, Col. Howard denied defense motions for dismissal of the charges against July 18 as the tentative trial date. But after granting the government's motion for depositions, Col. Howard set back the date one week, to July 26, to allow time for the trip to Vietnam.

After four days of argument, Col. Howard refused to drop the charges on the ground that command influence played a role in bringing the 34-year-old officer to trial.

He also denied a defense motion that the case be dismissed because of alleged intimidation of a potential pro-Medina witness by military superiors.

Col. Howard said he saw no proof of any unfair treatment.

U.S. Severs Ties With Malagasy

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI).—The United States today announced it is withdrawing its ambassador from the Malagasy Republic in protest against charges that the U.S. Embassy there had been involved in recent political unrest.

"We have made clear our strong belief that no basis exists for any question concerning the propriety of the role of the ambassador or personnel of the U.S. Embassy in Tananarive," a department spokesman said.

High officials of the Malagasy government summoned Ambassador Anthony B. Marshall suddenly on June 1 and suggested he leave for Washington "on consultations" after charging his embassy had been involved in improper activities.

Chicago Sun-Times Reports

Eisenhower Sought a Vietnam United Under Pro-U.S. Regime

By Natalie Layzell

NEW YORK, June 25 (NYT).—President Dwight D. Eisenhower secretly established in 1955 a national policy to eliminate Communist control in Hanoi and reunite North and South Vietnam under a pro-U.S. government, the Chicago Sun-Times said today.

In its third article on the once-secret Pentagon war history, the Sun-Times said documents show that Mr. Eisenhower

directed the government to "work toward the weakening of the Communists of North and South Vietnam in order to bring about the eventual peaceful reunification of a free and independent Vietnam under anti-Communist leadership."

In another development today, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch joined the string of papers publishing articles from the Pentagon papers that The New York Times originally uncovered.

It said that in 1955 former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara labeled the pacification program in South Vietnam "a bad disappointment" and told President Lyndon B. Johnson he saw "no reasonable way to bring the war to an end soon."

Ouster Recommended

The Sun-Times report on the documents said that Eisenhower's 1955 decision was taken at the high point of the late President's confidence in Ngo Dinh Diem's ability to emerge as a truly national, anti-Communist leader.

Mr. Diem, installed as premier by the United States in 1954, impressed Mr. Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles with his unexpected effectiveness.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

South Vietnamese Recapture Firebase Area Below DMZ

SAIGON, June 25 (UPI).—South Vietnam rushed thousands of reinforcements today into the area below the Demilitarized Zone where a North Vietnamese summer offensive briefly overran five base camps and threatened to crumble allied defenses in the area.

South Vietnamese infantrymen led by elite Black Panther units recaptured the five base camps after it fell, then fanned out today from the 1,600-foot-high outpost to seek out the 14,500 North Vietnamese now estimated in the area.

Government forces have been ordered not to occupy Fuller until the reinforcing troops have swept the surrounding area and wiped out the heavy mortar position from which the North Vietnamese had pounded the base. Reuters said. An American spokesman said one U.S. adviser had been killed and one wounded at Fuller.

Regiment of Marines

The government moved a 2,500-man regiment of Marines to Landing Zone Sarge, eight miles south of Fuller, and a regiment of regular infantry to Dong Ha, ten miles east of Camp Carroll. Fuller, Carroll and Sarge form a defense triangle set up to stem infiltration from North Vietnam.

Fuller is five miles below the DMZ and 25 miles inland from the sea and is the apex of the defense triangle that is the key to the entire allied defense line below the 50-mile-long DMZ.

U.S. military sources assessing the fall of Fuller said it indicated a summer offensive had begun by at least five North Vietnamese regiments. They estimated North Vietnamese casualties at Fuller at "about 400 dead."

South Vietnamese losses were put at about 100 dead and as many as 250 wounded or missing in the pullout from Fuller, taken by 1,500 South Vietnamese reinforcements flown into the area. Fuller had been turned in-



VANDAL'S VICTIM—This stork, nesting with its young atop a tree in Vienna's Prater playground, must live and search for food with an arrow through its breast. Attempts are being made to catch the bird so that a veterinarian can remove the arrow.

New Malta Prime Minister Expels Italian NATO Naval Commander

LONDON, June 25 (AP).—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff expelled NATO Adm. Gino Birindelli from Malta today in an apparent personal vendetta, posing a threat to a crucial Western sea-air fortress in the Mediterranean.

The North Atlantic Council, worried by growing Russian seapower, quickly met in Brussels to discuss the peremptory ouster of the 60-year-old Italian admiral.

Mr. Mintoff reportedly broadened the challenge to Western powers by demanding that Britain immediately revise all defense agreements covering British troops. Mr. Mintoff wants more

NATO quietly bowed to Malta's newly elected premier, refusing

even to confirm the affair. Implicit in the brusque demands by Mr. Mintoff was the possibility that he might lease naval facilities to the Soviet Union.

Adm. Birindelli, a World War II frogman hero who took over command of NATO's Southern Europe naval forces last October, flew to NATO's Naples headquarters under orders from Adm. Horacio Rivero, commander in chief of allied forces Southern Europe.

But the threat to the NATO base on Malta was still only an apprehension. An informed source in London said Mr. Mintoff, in his demand for the departure of Adm. Birindelli, did not bring up the base. Malta is not a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"Mintoff kicked Birindelli out for two reasons," said the London source. "One, Mintoff does not like Italians in general, and two, he doesn't like Birindelli in particular."

Brussels sources said Adm. Birindelli retained his NATO command for the moment. The London source said: "He will be reassigned." He did not elaborate.

In London the Daily Express reported that Mr. Mintoff demanded that the British implement temporary "ad hoc" arrangements which would provide more money to Malta in return for retention of British treaty bases on the island.

The paper's normally well-informed defense writer, Chapman Pincher, reported that Sir Alec Douglas-Home, British Foreign Secretary, replied that the base treaty is binding, that he didn't understand "ad hoc," and asked Mr. Mintoff to "keep his cool."

Although it is known that Mr. Mintoff dislikes Royal Marine commandos—because they were used in 1968 riot duty in Malta during another time Mr. Mintoff was prime minister—the Defense Ministry reported it was sending 750 commandos on a two-year routine assignment in Malta. They are scheduled to leave in mid-July.

Under the British-Maltese base agreement, which expires in 1974, Malta receives 25 million a year in loans and grants. British defense spending totals about £11 million annually in Malta.

In Malta, the British have 2,000 air force men, a Shackleton sea reconnaissance squadron assigned to NATO, and a Canberra reconnaissance squadron. The army contingent currently numbers 400 men.

But NATO has no treaty. Its base just outside Valletta could be closed down at any time.

Mr. Mintoff has already dismissed the British governor-general in Commonwealth Malta, Sir Maurice Dorman.



Abba Eban



Dom Mintoff, Malta's new Prime Minister.

Eban Decries War Outlook Of Dayan and 2d Ex-General

TEL AVIV, June 25 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban today decried Defense Minister Moshe Dayan for saying that a war in the Middle East is inevitable.

He also decried former air force chief Ezer Weizman's recent statement that Israel should take also in any war with the Arabs, force Egypt to sign a peace treaty.

In an interview with the afternoon newspaper Yedioth Aharnoth, Mr. Eban said Gen. Dayan's reflections were "factually incorrect" and lacked "tactical wisdom."

He termed Gen. Weizman's suggestions "reckless."

Mr. Eban said that Israel should still pursue efforts to reopen the Suez Canal under an interim agreement with Egypt, although chances for such an accord are slim.

He also called for a concerted effort to draw attention to what he called Russian efforts to disrupt the international equilibrium. He said the Soviet Union's new friendship pact with Egypt is but the first step.

"I do not join public predictions that the resumption of war in the Middle East is inevitable, because of two main reasons," Mr. Eban said.

"First of all, I think this evaluation is factually incorrect because it does not take into account the weight of the deterrent actions at work on both sides."

"Secondly, I think such predictions don't do us any good." Gen. Dayan predicted in a recent newspaper interview that unless Egypt changed its peace stance, a new round of fighting will erupt. In an earlier public appearance he said "the winds of war" were blowing in Arab capitals and a new outbreak of hostilities might be close at hand.

"Whoever comes out with statements that war is reasonably close invites hasty pressures to avert it," Mr. Eban said. "In other words, invites pressure on Israel to change its stance."

"Statements about war must include an announcement that the continuation of the cease-fire also is possible," he declared.

About Gen. Weizman's suggestions, Mr. Eban said: "This is a theory divorced of every political and military reality. This is a dream, a night dream, a nightmare to be more exact. Such an adventure will yield unnecessary losses because no political objectives will thus be achieved."

Gen. Dayan and Weizman recently have been embroiled in a public controversy over the present course of Israel's defense policy. At one point Gen. Weizman called Gen. Dayan a "coward" and demanded his resignation. They are brothers-in-law.

Russia For 'Parallel' SALT, A-Talks

MOSCOW, June 25 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko urged today that five-power talks on nuclear arms be held "in parallel" with Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks.

Mr. Gromyko, in a rare informal chat with newsmen at a diplomatic cocktail reception at the Argentine Embassy, took issue with American suggestions that the five-power talks should await the outcome of the SALT negotiations.

"In the opinion of the Soviet government there is no relationship between negotiations for nuclear disarmament among the five nuclear powers and the

SALT talks," Mr. Gromyko said. "There should be two parallel negotiations," he said, "which should not interfere with each other."

Although he did not mention it, Mr. Gromyko apparently was taking issue with public statements by representatives of the Nixon administration concerning the Soviet proposal for convening a meeting of the five atomic nations: the Soviet Union, the United States, France, Great Britain and China.

When the proposal was received in Washington last week, administration spokesmen expressed "surprise" that such a proposal should be made at a time when

the SALT negotiations were under way.

The spokesmen said the proposal will be considered.

Mr. Gromyko, in his conversation at the Argentine Embassy, said the Russians have received a reply only from France. He did not say what the reply was.

He said the other three nations, including China, are studying the proposal.

The foreign minister also answered questions on his talks with Sir Denis Greenhill, the British Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who has met the Soviet foreign minister and other Soviet officials in the last three days.

'Leak' Published by Newsday

Johnson Book Said to Support Much of the Pentagon Report

NEW YORK, June 25 (UPI)—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson's forthcoming memoirs were said today to support many of the findings of the controversial Pentagon Papers, particularly the charge that his administration had planned early in 1964 for a large-scale intervention in Vietnam.

Newsday, a Long Island newspaper, reported that the memoirs disclosed that Mr. Johnson in September 1964, two months before the presidential election, approved a contingency plan, recommended by the military, for bombing North Vietnam. The bombing was to begin if Communist forces made a spectacular attack in the South.

The memoirs reportedly confirm that the President, in waiting until Feb. 7, 1965, to start bombing, twice rejected advice from the military advisers to begin earlier.

Last week The New York Times, followed by other newspapers, began publication of extracts of a secret 1967-68 Pentagon study of the origins of the U.S. buildup in the Vietnam war.

The government objected and obtained temporary restraining orders on further publication by some of the papers. More litigation followed, and the case now has reached the Supreme Court for a decision.

Newspaper's Source

Newsday said it had obtained information about the former President's memoirs from a publishing source.

The book, now largely in galley form at the New York headquarters of the Holt, Rinehart and Winston publishing firm, is entitled "The Vantage Point: Perspectives of the Presidency." It is to be published in November.

One of the biggest questions raised so far by leaks to newspapers of the secret Pentagon study is whether the Johnson administration was deceitful in 1964.

President Johnson won a resounding presidential election victory over Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., in November of that year. He lambasted Sen. Goldwater as a hawk who wanted to bomb Hanoi and Hanoi, Mr. Johnson campaigned as the candidate of restraint.

A Pentagon analyst quoted in the secret papers says there was a general consensus in the Johnson administration in September, 1964, that bombing of the north would probably be necessary to achieve U.S. ends in Vietnam. But the analyst suggests that the decision was deferred for political reasons, because of the election.

Apparently contradicting that passage, correspondent Philip Potter of the Baltimore Sun wrote yesterday that President Johnson himself was not convinced of the value of bombing, and specifically rejected the idea in a message to the U.S. ambassador in Saigon, Gen. Maxwell Taylor, on Dec. 30, 1964. But the continuing political turmoil in Saigon was noted in the message, Mr. Potter said.

Newsday said that Mr. Johnson depicts himself in his book as having been hesitant for several months, over approving the mili-

ary advisers' recommendations for bombing of the north.

The paper says that the memoirs acknowledge, however, that the Johnson administration was privately preparing in early 1964 for large-scale American involvement in Vietnam, long before the depth of the U.S. commitment was known to the public.

The paper said that the memoirs show that in February, 1965, after an attack on the U.S. base at Plei Ku, Mr. Johnson authorized bombing and told aides:

"We have kept our gun over the mantle and our shells in the cupboard for a long time now. And what was the result? They are killing our men while they sleep in the night. I can't ask American soldiers out there to continue the fight with one hand tied behind their backs."

In the book, Mr. Johnson reportedly says that only a few hours after being sworn in as President, following President John F. Kennedy's assassination, he decided to follow the Kennedy policy of defending South Vietnam's sovereignty.

U.S. Jury Questions Woman On Ellsberg's Use of Copier

By Steven V. Roberts

LOS ANGELES, June 25 (UPI)—A federal grand jury that is investigating the disclosure of a secret Pentagon study on Vietnam focused yesterday on the activities of Daniel Ellsberg.

Thus the government confirmed that Mr. Ellsberg, a former Defense Department official, is a leading suspect in its probe of how the secret documents reached The New York Times.

Mr. Ellsberg, now a senior research associate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has refused to discuss his part in the case.

The grand jury, which apparently started gathering evidence Wednesday, heard yesterday from Linda Siny, a freelance advertising agent who describes herself as a "close friend" of Mr. Ellsberg.

Employed by Rand

Miss Siny, an attractive woman in her early 30s, is also a close friend of Anthony J. Russo, an economist and engineer who refused to answer grand jury questions Wednesday. Mr. Russo and Mr. Ellsberg both once worked for the Rand Corp., a research organization in Santa Monica, Calif., that does work for the Defense Department.

During her testimony yesterday morning, Miss Siny reportedly was asked whether she ever saw Mr. Ellsberg making photocopies of certain documents. She was said to have answered that, while she did see him use a photocopying machine, she could not identify the document he was copying.

Miss Siny was apparently also asked whether she had ever heard Mr. Ellsberg make statements criticizing the Vietnam war. Mr. Ellsberg, who once worked for the American Mission

U.S. Is Receiving First Red China Food Since 1950

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25 (AP)—The first shipment of foodstuffs from Communist China to the United States in more than 20 years is ready for delivery in San Francisco's Chinatown, largest Chinese community in the Western Hemisphere.

A ban on imports from mainland China to this country was imposed Dec. 17, 1950, and lifted last June 10. A customs source said the 11,350-pound shipment apparently was originally meant for sale in Vancouver, but since the ban was lifted by President Nixon, it was decided to market the goods here.

According to a spokesman for ONC Motor Freight, which trucked the goods, the shipment consists of 166 cartons of delicacies including dried watercress, red date soup, pickled ginger and vegetables, lotus paste, dried winter melons, candies and canned cuttlefish sauce.

Early Decision Expected

Supreme Court Sets Hearing, Extends Ban on War Papers

(Continued from Page 1)

study and by the Vietnam war. The Post and The Times from the very first have vehemently argued that the Pentagon Papers cover only history and can in no way endanger the security of the United States.

In its appeal to the high court last night, the Justice Department had asked, in essence, that any publication of articles based on the Pentagon papers by The Post be subjected to the same restrictions as those published by The Times.

The Second Circuit Court of Appeals in New York had ruled that The Times could resume publication tomorrow but could not use any material that the government contended was injurious to national security.

Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold argued for the Justice Department that unless this same rule was applied to The Post, "not only will this case become moot, but even more seriously, damage to the national security and the conduct of our foreign relations that the government is seeking to prevent by this action will irretrievably be placed beyond repair."

"This case and the one involving The Times present constitutional issues," Mr. Griswold told the court in his position.

Times Files Petition

The Times has also filed a petition before the Supreme Court, appealing the appeals court's restrictions on its publication of the Pentagon documents.

Attorneys for The Times argued that the delay resulting from the procedure imposed upon it by the circuit court, which could last far into the summer, violated the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press.

The Times also contended that publication of articles based on the Pentagon documents by other papers and the decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington to allow The Post to resume publication without restraint, would inflict irreparable harm on its interests. The Times complained that publication by other papers would make its articles "stale and of severely diminished interest."

Under the ruling of the Court of Appeals in New York, District Judge Murray J. Gurfin would review all the papers, publication of which the government claims would harm the national security, and rule by July 3 which of these should be permanently banned from publication. The government could then appeal his decisions and final settlement could take months.

In other legal moves, the hearing on the government's request for injunction against further publication of articles based on secret Pentagon papers by the Boston Globe was postponed until Tuesday. Judge Anthony J. Julian gave no reason for the postponement.

Order Modified

The Globe today resumed publishing wire service stories about other newspapers' accounts of the Pentagon study, however. Globe editors earlier had concluded that the court order banning further articles also covered wire service material on the same subject.

Judge Julian modified the order yesterday at the newspaper's request to permit the use of these other accounts.

The Justice Department also decided not to take action against the Los Angeles Times and the Knight newspaper chain for using documents from the secret Pentagon war study.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell said that the articles were not based on classified material or were written so not to reveal any secret information.

The Chicago Sun-Times and the Baltimore Sun have also published articles based on the Pentagon papers and no move has been made against them. Today the St. Louis Post-Dispatch joined the papers publishing the Vietnam history.

Meanwhile, on Capitol Hill,

congressional investigators probing government policies on classifying documents heard testimony from the president-elect of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

J. Edward Murray, former editor of the Arizona Republic, told the House subcommittee on freedom of information that the government was engaged in "calculated and sustained charges of bias distortion and untruths against the news media."

"I think our record in the Vietnam war," he said, "is better than that of the executive branch, and I hope one by-product of publication of the (Pentagon) papers will be (to) restore public confidence in the traditional axiom that you can believe what you read in your newspaper."

Charles A. Perlick Jr., president of the American Newspaper Guild, told the House panel that

Chicago Sun-Times Reports

Eisenhower Sought a Vietnam United Under Pro-U.S. Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

little, if any, of the population," Mr. McNamara said.

This bleak assessment by Mr. McNamara was given to the President, according to the Post-Dispatch, at a time when both men were speaking confidentially in public of the progress being made in the U.S. military escalation begun in the spring of 1965.

Parts of this newspaper's article were similar to stories in the Chicago Sun-Times in that they reported the failure of the bombing to destroy North Vietnam's morale.

This important war must be fought and won by the Vietnamese themselves," Mr. McNamara said. "We have known this from the beginning. But the discouraging truth is that, as was the case in 1961 and 1963 and 1965, we have not found the formula, the catalyst for training and inspiring them into effective action."

The Post-Dispatch said that parts of the volatile Pentagon history received by them—several hundred facsimile copies—carried no security classification.

"Each Xeroxed page had a blank space at the bottom, however, where a strip of paper had been laid over the places where a security label usually is stamped," an official at the paper said.

Sen. Robert J. Dole, R., Kan., the GOP national chairman, last night charged that the Johnson administration was duped on the Vietnam issue by holdovers of the "Kennedy-Eastern establishment combine" that made American policy in Indochina.

Addressing some 700 Republicans attending a 400-plate dinner in Phoenix, Ariz., Sen. Dole said:

"There can be no doubt that if Johnson was fooled by those liberals, his Vice-President a year later, Hubert Humphrey, was equally fooled."



Justice William O. Douglas, who is returning to Washington to take part in the Supreme Court deliberations.

strictness of the public's right to know by government; censorship is "diametrically to a free society."

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"There can be no doubt that if Johnson was fooled by those liberals, his Vice-President a year later, Hubert Humphrey, was equally fooled."

Hotel Strike Bars Chinese Envoy's Rome Reception

ROME, June 25 (AP)—The Communist Chinese ambassador to Rome canceled a reception at the Grand Hotel last night because of the continuing strike of hotel personnel in Rome.

The newspaper 11 Messaggero blamed the strike for a "worrisome drop" in the number of tourists in Rome. The paper said hotel registrations were off 10 percent compared to last year at this time.

The hotel strike was in effect across the nation until Wednesday at midnight. Then personnel in other cities resumed work. But Rome hotel workers extended their strike by 48 hours.

Rome workers were scheduled to go on strike on the job after midnight tonight. Then personnel in other cities resumed work. But Rome hotel workers extended their strike by 48 hours.

Red China Loan Reported by Iraq

BEIRUT, June 25 (UPI)—Iraq has received a 14-million dollar (\$36 million) interest-free loan from Communist China, the Iraqi minister of oil and minerals, Sa'adoun Hamady, announced today.

Speaking to newsmen on arrival in Baghdad from Peking, Mr. Hamady said the loan was part of the economic and technical cooperation treaty between the two countries which was signed in the Chinese capital Monday.

News Analysis

Pentagon Study Has Turned U.S. Politics Upside Down

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, June 25 (NYT).—Whatever their merit as history and whatever their fate in the courts and in the press, the secret Pentagon papers on the origins of the Vietnam war have now become a major fact of life for all three branches of the government.

The executive's handling of secret information is headed for a major overhaul.

The Congress's effort to recover a role in foreign policy making has been intensified.

The judiciary's reluctance to involve itself in questions of war and peace and the definition of national security has been challenged.

Moreover, the Pentagon archive, its revelations and its handling by the government, are bound to affect both the politics and diplomacy of the United States.

A full-dress inquiry in a great sense certain, however, committee inquiries over

period may produce a new one. These debates, in keeping alive the pressure for faster withdrawal from a more rigorous of other defense policies.

And even without furthering from the Congress, in House and other ways now appear determined to the system by which officials are declared secret for public inspection, emphasis on maximum of there is a growing feeling officials here that the secret's ability to protect security information directly on the reasonableness of the procedure. Almost one concludes that the steps of secrecy have been used and abused.

After the courts have on the rights of news to publish material in their own and the rights of the secret, some officials are a new move to write law that would define the law the rights and duties of the secret and other officials freely take government upon retirement, often in their memoirs and other things.

Issues Move Into Focus

Other issues raised by the Pentagon papers are coming into focus.

There is debate about the advice given to the President by his staff and the vast disclosure of the secret. Some say it will ever again feel free to a controversial opinion, say the fear of eventual a more deliberate and careful counsel.

There is debate about the confidential relations with countries will be compared to the point where diplomatic relations are severed. Some say no government will ever feel safe in committing to an American representative.

Others say the fear of might cut down on the of double-dealing that is attends all diplomacy.

There is debate among some of whom believe many of the recent revelations could have been ferreted much sooner by a more and diligent press corps.

And there is among the military some already convinced less divided nation and resolute political leadership have produced "victory" in Vietnam.

The collapse of the trust that they see disclosure of the Pentagon secret as "many of the more bitter loss that is sustained in Southeast Asia."

Famiani Meets Brandt

BONN, June 25 (UPI)—Italian Senate President Giovanni De Michelis met today with German Chancellor Willy Brandt. Details of the session were not released.

Famiani came to West Germany today to accept a gold from the Gustav Stresemann society in Mainz.

Question for Courts

Very few officials, former officials, potential officials in future administrations or members of Congress have offered any definite view about how they would balance the government's need to protect its diplomatic and military secrets against the need of the citizens to be informed—the difficult question that has now been posed to the courts.

Most of the opponents of President Nixon's conduct of the war, therefore, along with other critics of the executive, have thrown their support behind the move toward a full congressional inquiry into the origins of the Indochina conflict.

This is the pressure that Mr. Nixon tried to deflect by granting Congress the right to inspect

The New York Times as newspapers have drawn in nations over the last two. By expressing the fear that nations would be "makin' ments on the basis of 'in data.' If they could not study, Mr. Nixon left the impression that he was for impact of the revelations on the war, however, Nixon's decision to turn secret documents was hours before the Senate demand a total withdrawal Indochina within nine. But the President did in his decision until after the ment was written into renewing the military aid.

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Cairo Jets Didn't Fly East of Canal, UN Says

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 25 (AP)—UN observers have denied Israel's charges that two Egyptian Sukhoi-7 jet planes flew Tuesday over Israeli positions on the east side of the Suez Canal.

In a report to this headquarters, the observers confirmed that the Israelis had fired on the planes and later complained that both had flown over their positions.

But the observers also said that while the planes flew over the canal itself, they did not cross the east side of the canal.



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CALIFORNIA	20	65 Sunny
COLORADO	20	65 Sunny
CONNECTICUT	20	65 Sunny
DELAWARE	20	65 Sunny
FLORIDA	20	65 Sunny
GEORGIA	20	65 Sunny
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UTAH	20	65 Sunny
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VIRGINIA	20	65 Sunny
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WEST VIRGINIA	20	65 Sunny
WISCONSIN	20	65 Sunny
WYOMING	20	65 Sunny

Senators Investigating Drugs Get a Look at the Real Thing

By Natalie Layzell

NEW YORK, June 25 (UPI).—Using obscene invective, drug addicts today threatened Sen. Harold Hughes, D-Iowa, with bodily harm when he stumbled into a Harlem basement being used as a "shooting gallery" for narcotics.

"I knew I was in a dangerous situation," Sen. Hughes said after the incident in the basement of a five-story building on West 137th Street, opposite Harlem Hospital.

Sen. Hughes was touring Harlem with three other senators, all members of the Special Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Narcotics. The senator is himself a cured alcoholic, and he has long been mentioned as a darkhorse candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972.

Shown the alleged "shooting gallery"—a place where addicts

gather to inject narcotics—from a window of the Harlem Hospital, Sen. Hughes entered the basement accompanied by newsmen, photographers and a television crew. The party walked through a dark corridor to a large area in back where there were six men.

Startled by the bright camera lights, the men confronted the senator near a table where they were reportedly preparing narcotics for use.

"Get the — out of here," one of the men screamed at Sen. Hughes. Another shouted, "I'm gonna break this knife up your —."

Two young women from a drug-fighting group who had escorted the senator into the basement turned and fled at this point.

The senator also quickly turned and walked out behind the press and the three other senators who had entered afterward.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., was one of Sen. Hughes' group, with Sens. Harrison A. Williams Jr., D-N.J., and Richard S. Schweiker, R-Pa. Sen. Javits, coming out of the basement into the bright sunlight, described it as a "Slygian hole."

Sen. Hughes, though slightly shaken by the threats, said he did not see a knife during the confrontation.

"It's a tragedy that drug traffic can be so wide open that two or three senators can walk right into a 'shooting gallery,'" he said.

Despite the incident, the senators continued their walking tour observing abandoned buildings and talking with residents who complained about lack of money for narcotics programs and lack of jobs.

It was during a visit to the United Harlem Drug Fighters detoxification unit in Harlem Hospital that the building was pointed out to Sen. Hughes.

Javits Warning

Despite a warning by Sen. Javits, the three senators turned around to see Sen. Hughes disappearing into the basement entrance. They hurried across the street and entered it too, only to emerge again quickly.

"We heard some screams and vile curses," Sen. Javits said.

The director of Harlem Hospital's detoxification unit, Mrs. Martha Davis, sighed after the incident, "that's only part of the whole scene." She said the "shooting gallery" had been there "for a long time."

"While the senators were in the hospital, Mrs. Davis, to demonstrate how easily drugs can be purchased on the street, gave a \$10 bill to a 16-year-old boy and told him to buy heroin."

As the senators walked from a fifth-floor window, the boy walked to a nearby candy store on 137th Street, went inside and returned with five bags of what was described as heroin. The senator said he intended to use the bags as evidence at committee hearings.

Without waiting for its enactment, the Appropriations Committee today approved an amendment authorizing the U.S.A. to support the stations.

The amendment was inserted into a resolution permitting government agencies to spend funds at the current rate in the new fiscal year, which starts July 1, pending approval of their individual budgets by the full Congress.

Senators Shift Radio Liberty, RFE Funding

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI).—The Senate Appropriations Committee voted today to end 20 years of secret Central Intelligence Agency financing of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, which beam propaganda to Eastern Europe.

The committee proposed that the cost of supporting the two stations—estimated at \$30 million to \$35 million a year—be borne by the U.S. Information Agency, which operates the Voice of America.

Unlike the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty have claimed to be privately supported, non-governmental operations.

But Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., in an act which caused consternation in the State Department, disclosed that the CIA had been paying almost all of the stations' costs.

The CIA's budget is kept secret even from many members of Congress and the CIA's support of the two radio stations had not been widely known.

Sen. Case said he did not object to government support for the stations, but argued that it should be done openly. He introduced a bill to provide for that.

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Laos Reds Ask Cease-Fire, Talks With Other Factions

PARIS, June 24 (Reuters).—The pro-Communist Pathet Lao movement has proposed a cease-fire in Laos followed by talks between the different groups in the country to bring about "peace and national agreement," it was disclosed here today.

The proposal was contained in a telegram from the Pathet Lao leader, Prince Souphanouvong, to Premier Souvanna Phouma, which was made public by the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks today.

The telegram, sent on Tuesday, acknowledged a letter from Souvanna Phouma to Souphanouvong, but said that the premier had not given satisfactory replies to earlier proposals put forward by the Pathet Lao leader.

Souphanouvong accused the United States of intensifying the "war of aggression" in Laos and called for a quick and unconditional end to U.S. bombing of Laotian territory.

He then made two proposals: "1. An immediate cease-fire on the whole of Laotian territory, which would include the end of American bombing and a cease-fire on the spot by the armed forces of Laos with an end to all enemy military activities on land and in the air, all acts of violation or encroachment against the

zone under the control of the opposing side.

"2. Immediately after the cease-fire on the whole of Laotian territory, the Laotian parties concerned would discuss all the questions of common interest with the aim of bringing about peace and national agreement. The meetings would take place alternately on the Plain of Jars and in Vientiane."

Souphanouvong said the aim of an immediate return to peace, followed by reconstruction of the country was wished for by the Laotian king and by progressive people in the United States.

2 Senators Act On Defense Cuts

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—Two senators said yesterday they will move next week to cut the defense budget by \$8.7 billion. They said Vietnamization of the war and military manpower cuts mean savings can be made.

Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr., R-Md., and Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., said their proposal would set an absolute ceiling on Defense Department spending of \$68 billion for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The administration has asked for \$75 billion and Congress, which has not completed action on that request, has already added \$1.7 billion in salary increases, having the effect of increasing the administration request to \$76.7 billion.

Draft Boards Await Law to Call 16,000

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird asked the Selective Service today to induct 16,000 men in July and August. But the draft service expressed doubts that it could fill the call for July because of congressional delay in extending the draft law.

A Selective Service spokesman said that no calls for July or August would be sent to state draft directors until new legislation is passed. President Nixon's draft authority expires next Wednesday.

The House and Senate have voted to extend the draft for two years, but differences between their two bills must be reconciled in negotiations starting Monday.



KNEE WALK—Five members of the "Manson Family" began a five-day trek last Wednesday from Hollywood's Sunset Strip to the Los Angeles Civic Center Court House on their knees. They were going "to witness the second coming of Manson." He is again standing trial, this time for the murder of Gary Hinman.

AMA Elects Urologist as New Leader

By Victor Cohn

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., June 25 (UPI).—The American Medical Association yesterday named a urologist, who calls himself a "progressive conservative," as president-elect.

Dr. Charles A. (Carl) Hoffman, 66, defeated Dr. Claude E. Welch, a Boston surgeon and clinical professor at Harvard University. The vote was not announced, but Dr. Hoffman's West Virginia colleagues said that the margin was 2 to 1.

Dr. Welch was considered the more progressive candidate by AMA terms, while Dr. Hoffman was said to be the "AMPAC candidate." The AMA's American Medical Political Action Committee collects and distributes funds to further the organization's political aims.

At a news conference after the election, Dr. Hoffman was asked: "What is the greatest problem facing American medicine today?"

Public Unaware

"The great problem today," he said, "is the public not understanding the problem facing the physician. I go to work at 8 o'clock every morning. I come home at 8 o'clock every night."

"Every physician has a great dedication to his patients. The physicians I know are putting in long hours and seeing many patients, almost to the point of fatigue."

He was then asked how he would meet the problem of those Americans who don't have a physician.

"I don't know of a time when we can ever have enough physicians," he said. "We don't have enough plumbers."

But he pointed out that "we are graduating more and more physicians," with AMA support.

He denied that young doctors were losing interest in the AMA, although the group is suffering declining membership in proportion to the number of practicing physicians.

Medicaid Favored

Dr. Hoffman said he strongly favors Medicaid, the AMA's income tax deduction plan to finance expanded but not nationalized health insurance. He was a member of the AMA commission that wrote the plan.

The doctors re-elected Dr. Max H. Parrott of Portland, Ore., chairman of its board of trustees, a job far more powerful than the presidency.

The AMA House of Delegates urged doctors to limit their prescription of amphetamines ("pep pills" or "speed") to specific, well-recognized medical uses.

House Rejects Move to Pay \$11 Million in Dues to ILO

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI).—The House of Representatives rejected yesterday an amendment to an appropriations bill that would have authorized the payment of dues owed to the International Labor Organization by the United States.

The amendment, which would have added about \$11 million to a \$4 billion bill appropriating funds for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce and related agencies, was defeated by a vote of 235 to 147.

Last year Congress cut off funds to the ILO, a United Nations agency, after the appointment of a Soviet citizen, Pavel E. Astapenko, as one of several assistant directors-general.

Rep. John J. Rooney, the powerful chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee that recommended the fund cutoff, has been an outspoken critic of the ILO and its director-general, C. Wilfred Jenks, who is British. "The United States, which normally pays one-fourth of the ILO budget, owes \$3.7 million for this year in dues to the organization," he said.

In opposing the amendment to his bill on the floor of the House, Mr. Rooney suggested that the

Dirty-Book Writers Organize; Pant for More Filthy Lucre

By Murray Schumach

NEW YORK, June 25 (NYT).—"Stop talking revolution and talk money," shouted the wife of a writer of dirty books, interrupting her oration on the greed of publishers of such books.

The pragmatic approach of Mrs. Barbara Abrams, the wife of Sam, who writes under the name of Frank Newman, came at a gathering yesterday of the newly formed Dirty Writers of America. So far it has 16 men and women trying to organize for better royalty deals in what they see as an ever-expanding economy of sex.

Around the walls at the rear of Max's Kansas City, a midtown restaurant, they placed such signs as "Give us our dirty money," "Give us back our smut," "Pornographers' kids need clothes, too."

Indignant Publisher

The signs were among a dozen or so they had been carrying in front of 230 Park Ave. South, in their protest against the alleged stinginess of Olympia Press, which has offices there, and its head, Maurice Girodias.

Many of their angry, if sometimes disjointed, comments, were directed against Mr. Girodias, because he has published some of their works.

The publisher, talking to reporters later, scoffed at the threats of boycott by "those pseudo writers, picketing in the streets with dirty signs." He stopped and added:

"What kind of a world is this? Even a dirty book publisher has a right to live in peace."

At the meeting in the restaurant, the writers were extolling their contributions to society.

"We're performing an essential service," said Mr. Abrams, author of "Barbara," which has made him highly respected in the dirty-book world.

George Kimball, author of "Only Skin Deep," deplored what he called the failure of Olympia to market their works properly. He said he was convinced that they would be acceptable in book stores now being bypassed.

At the same time, Mr. Kimball had some kind words for Mr. Girodias, which his colleagues grudgingly conceded were true. "He will take manuscripts that are too raw for other publishers," Mr. Kimball said. "He has more taste."

At this, a man who claimed to write narration for pornographic movies rose from his seat and said:

"If you people get together and spit in his face and say 'No more copy' he'll give in. He needs you more than you need him."

Another author, who has written 14 pornographic books in one year under the pseudonym of the Rev. P. Nee Hogg, but none for Mr. Girodias, lamented that publishers would not permit humor in sex books. He said he received \$250 a book.

"They say that the people who buy these books take them seriously and don't want humor in the middle of a sex scene," he asserted.

The writers conceded that their books were not great literature. "But they're not as corruptive as some of the middle-brow stuff and a lot better written than book reviews," Mr. Abrams said.

He Fired at Police, Fled

War Foe Slain in Gun Battle Near Nixon Stop in Chicago

CHICAGO, June 25 (AP).—Secret Service officials were investigating today the shooting death of James E. Beavers, 47, in a gun battle yesterday with Chicago police.

A sister said Beavers, a former mental patient, was strongly critical of President Nixon's Vietnam policies. He was shot dead yesterday in Grant Park, near one of Mr. Nixon's scheduled stops on his visit in Chicago today. The gun fight occurred a few hours before the President's arrival in Chicago.

However, John H. Hanly, special agent in charge of the Secret Service office here, said there was "no basis" at present for believing that Beavers traveled to Chicago with the intention of killing the President. Beavers' home was in Squire, W. Va.

Mr. Nixon, ending a two-day, campaign-style trip to the Middle West, came here to address a convention of retired persons. Police said that Mrs. Rosemarie Jackson, 42, spotted Beavers carrying a revolver near a busy intersection and reported it to a patrolman who radioed for assistance.

Fires at Police

Officers ordered Beavers to surrender as he ran into Grant Park, but he fired two shots at them, wounding one policeman in the thumb, authorities reported.

Police returned the fire and Beavers was killed.

In a telephone interview, Beavers' sister, Elizabeth Chambers, 57, said that her brother had a history of mental illness dating to World War II during which he became shell-shocked on duty in the Pacific. She said he had been in several mental hospitals since that war.

Mrs. Chambers said Beavers was "violently against" the war in Vietnam and had tried to

phone President Nixon about it. She said her brother left West Virginia Monday without disclosing where he was going. "He said he was going to buy him a gun and take a bus or a plane," she added.

Asks Nursing-Home Reform

CHICAGO, June 25 (Reuters).—President Nixon said today that an effort should be made to reform nursing homes for the aged.

Addressing 2,000 retired persons, he declared: "If there is any single institution that symbolizes the tragic isolation and shameful neglect of older Americans, it is the substandard nursing home—unsanitary and ill-equipped, overcrowded and understaffed."

Many nursing homes for old people are described as little more than warehouses for the unwanted and "dumping grounds for the dying," he said.

Mr. Nixon added that he does not believe government subsidies in Medicare and Medicaid—should go to substandard nursing homes.

Jane Fonda Case: Charges Revised

CLEVELAND, June 25 (AP).

—Actress Jane Fonda was charged with assault and battery and disorderly conduct in new affidavits filed by a prosecutor yesterday in connection with an alleged assault on a Cleveland policeman last November.

The affidavits were filed after a municipal court judge threw out an assault charge Wednesday on grounds that the prosecutor failed to put specific information into the affidavits. The charge stems from an incident Nov. 3 when Miss Fonda was detained at an airport here following a flight from Canada. She originally was not charged with disorderly conduct.

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Madrid Plans Fines or Jail Without Trial

Committee Votes Law Asked by Prosecutor

MADRID, June 25 (Reuters).—A committee of the Cortes (parliament) has approved a law empowering the government to impose summary fines up to a million pesetas (\$14,500) on its critics with the alternative of up to three months' detention.

The parliamentary internal-affairs committee approved the government bill last night after a two-week debate. It will become law after approval by a plenary session of the Cortes next month, but this is only a formality.

The measure will enable the government to impose fines four and five times as heavy as in the past on those it considers guilty of "acts against public order," without going through the courts.

Who Can Impose Fines
The cabinet itself will be able to impose the maximum fine, and the interior minister will be able to impose fines, up to 500,000 pesetas (\$7,150), with similar detention for those who default.

The national police chief will be able to impose fines up to 250,000 pesetas (\$3,575), with an alternative of 60 days' detention, and provincial civil governors up to 100,000 pesetas (\$1,450), with an alternative of 30 days' detention.

Widespread Protests
After widespread protests from Spanish newspapers, lawyers, and opposition leaders, the parliamentary steering committee handed amendments to the government bill. One point reduced the proposed maximum period of detention for defaulters from three months to one month.

But during the debate the powerful prosecutor of the Supreme Court, Fernando Herretero Tejedor, successfully campaigned to get the measure toughened again.

In the past summary fines have been imposed on opposition intellectuals for acts such as sending an anti-government manifesto to U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers, staging protest sit-ins or making speeches attacking the government.

The law also provides for special courts to be set up when a state of emergency is declared.

Journalist Sentenced
Meanwhile a Spanish military court today convicted journalist Julio Camarero of slandering the military authorities in an article he wrote in a Madrid newspaper and sentenced him to six months and a day in prison.

The article, in the evening newspaper *Pueblo* last July, asserted that a man called Casimiro Feito, who was tried by a military tribunal, was condemned to death for a crime he had not committed.

Mr. Feito was tried in 1949 and found guilty of aiding rebellion. He was sentenced to death, but the sentence was later commuted to 30 years in prison. Later amnesty and freed, he told Mr. Camarero his story.

The journalist intends to appeal against his conviction. He probably will not go to prison, because terms of less than a year in Spain are usually not served by first offenders, unless the accused is convicted again.

United Extends Option to Buy Six Concorde
DENVER, June 25 (AP).—United Air Lines yesterday accepted a six-month extension of its option to purchase six super-sonic Concorde jets, UAL President Edward E. Carlson said.

Mr. Carlson said the extension, for options on delivery positions, had been proposed by the co-builders of the aircraft, British Aircraft Corp. and the French Societe Nationale Industrielle Aerospatiale. The options, held by a \$1 million deposit, would have expired next Wednesday.

He said the board of directors decision to extend the Anglo-French option for the Concorde "expresses United's continued support of advances in aircraft technology."

"We understand that progress is being made in the Concorde test program," he said. The extension should allow time for verification of guarantees on the Concorde's performance.

Although delivery would not be until 1975 or 1976, Mr. Carlson said, the airline contemplates using the Concorde on its West Coast routes and on flights to Hawaii.

Union Affiliates Quit by Hoffa
WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—James R. Hoffa, former president of the two-million member Teamster Union, resigned today from all positions of leadership with the union's affiliates.

His letter of resignation went to Frank E. Fitzsimmons, Mr. Hoffa's successor as president of the giant union from which Hoffa stepped down last Monday.

There has been speculation among Teamster leaders that the Nixon administration would not grant Hoffa a parole until he severed all connections with the union he long dominated. He is confined in the federal penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pa.



CHILDREN OF WAR—Tragedy is written on the faces of these Pakistani women on the way to a refugee camp on the Indian side of the border earlier this week.

On East Pakistan Problem

India Warns of Unilateral Action

NEW DELHI, June 25 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Swaran Singh warned tonight that India "will act on its own if the world powers failed to secure a political solution of the East Bengal problem." All-India Radio reported.

Mr. Singh made the warning just three days before President Yahya Khan of Pakistan is scheduled to announce his plan for returning civilian rule to East Pakistan.

"We cannot look helplessly at the sufferings of the people of Bangla Desh (Bengal nation)," Mr. Singh told a general meeting

of the members of Parliament of the ruling Congress party.

Mr. Singh said, according to the official radio, that the influx of six million East Pakistani refugees "has created a problem of security and has strained our economy."

He said that a political settlement of the East Bengal problem "involved" the agreement of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the East Pakistani leader, now held under guard in West Pakistan.

"The nation must be prepared for extreme difficulties," Mr. Singh said.

Representatives of the Bangla

Desh government-in-exile led a small delegation to the U.S. Embassy here today to protest military cargoes from the United States to Pakistan.

Fourth Demonstration
The demonstration was one of two at the embassy today and the fourth since the disclosure earlier this week that two Pakistani-flag ships had carried military shipments from the United States following the start of a U.S. embargo on arms sales to Pakistan.

There were unconfirmed newspaper reports here today that a third arms-carrying ship had left the United States for Pakistan.

In Karachi, the Pakistan Times today accused the aid-to-Pakistan consortium nations of holding the country "to ransom" by insisting on a political settlement of the situation in East Pakistan. The paper, owned by the government press trust and regarded as semi-official in its pronouncements, said the consortium is interfering in Pakistan's internal affairs.

Leak in Paris
The consortium nations—11 Western nations plus Japan, which underwrite Pakistan's development programs—met in Paris last Monday. Members "leaked" to the press their concern about a political settlement in East Pakistan.

This "leak," the Pakistan Times said in an editorial, was "a deliberate maneuver to put Islamabad on advance notice how it should behave in settling Pakistan's internal political matters." It said that if the aid nations merit to put pressure on President Khan to allow an independent Bangla Desh they will be "disappointed."

West Bengal State Crisis
CALCUTTA, June 25 (AP).—The three-month-old West Bengal State government—crippled by an influx of East Pakistani refugees and political instability—resigned tonight, paving the way for another takeover of the state's administration by the central government.

The 280-member State Assembly was elected in March after a bitter campaign that left scores of political workers dead as a result of inter-party clashes. Informed sources in New Delhi said there was no alternative but to once again place the state under the direct administration of the central government, which had ruled West Bengal from March 1970 to March 1971 following the collapse of an earlier leftist coalition.

8 Romanians Defect
MILAN, June 25 (UPI).—A group of eight Romanians on a package tour holiday today asked for political asylum in Italy, the police said. The eight, who included seven professional people and a mechanic, were among a group of 35 Romanians who arrived in Italy several days ago.

The eight were taken to a political camp near Trieste while the government considers their requests.

In this atmosphere, the disclosure that the Indian government itself is involved in a Pentagon cold war project was expected to prove embarrassing to New Delhi.

© Los Angeles Times

Big 4 Make No Gains in Berlin Talk

Russians Reported Awaiting Instructions

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, June 25 (NTT).—The ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union failed today to achieve progress at the 22d meeting of their confidential talks aimed at improving the Berlin situation.

"The diplomats marked time," an aide said, "in the absence of new Russian instructions." Russian negotiators have told the West unofficially they expect further instructions from Moscow that might resolve some of the remaining differences. But they warned that the fresh approach may take some time coming.

The present deadlock was in contrast to earlier reports of progress registered by officials in the last two months.

Western officials said the Big Four envoys have decided to continue the conference without a summer break with meetings slated at normal intervals of two to three weeks. The next session is scheduled for July 8. In between, the diplomatic experts, who carry the bulk of the work load, will continue to meet.

One of the remaining stumbling blocks in the negotiations, which opened 15 months ago, is Bonn's link with the divided city, isolated 110 miles inside East Germany.

Observers noted that the East Germans, long adamant in seeking to cut those ties, today took a more accommodating stand in an editorial in their party paper, *Neues Deutschland*.

"We are in favor of normalization of relations with West Berlin, and therefore we wish for success of the four-power negotiations," the paper said. "A settlement demands recognition, however, that West Berlin is a city with a special political status that does not belong to the Federal Republic and will never belong to it."

Western diplomats welcomed the statement as "a move in the right direction," away from the Communists' earlier insistence that the Western outpost be considered a "separate political entity" cut off from ties with East and West.

China Calls U.S. 'Most Ferocious Enemy of Asia'

HONG KONG, June 25 (UPI).—Mainland China's most authoritative newspaper today described the United States as "the most ferocious enemy of the people of Asia and the whole world."

In an editorial commemorating the outbreak of the Korean War 21 years ago today, the Peking People's Daily accused the United States of trying "to slice Taiwan off from China" and using "revived Japanese militarism" as a "shock brigade" in Asia.

The People's Daily is the organ of the Chinese Communist party's Central Committee.

"Up to now," the editorial said, "U.S. imperialism is still occupying China's Taiwan province, subjecting the 14 million compatriots there to colonial oppression and enslavement. It even flagrantly fabricates the falsehood that sovereignty over Taiwan is 'unsettled' and steps up the plot of the so-called 'two Chinas'."

"Taiwan is an inseparable part of China's sacred territory, and the Chinese people are determined to liberate it."

"What deserves attention is that U.S. imperialism is currently making use of the revived Japanese military more keenly as a shock brigade in its aggression in Asia."

The editorial cited the recent U.S. agreement to return Okinawa to Japan as a development that "has pushed forward their military collusion."

Mexicans Have Report

MEXICO CITY, June 25 (UPI).—Two Mexican newspapers yesterday began publishing parts of a secret Pentagon study of the Vietnam war. Newsday said it had been provided with the articles by the Washington Post, while El Heraldillo said its source was Newsweek.

Brandt Calls for Resumption Of Talks Between Germanys

By David Binder

BONN, June 25 (NTT).—Chancellor Willy Brandt said today that it is time to resume talks on establishing formal relations between the two Germanys.

At the annual meeting of the Foreign Policy Society, the West German leader said:

"The differences that divide us, as deep-reaching as they are, do not justify delaying the movement toward relaxation of tensions and a secure peace even for one day. It is time that both governments talk to each other about regulating relations of both states."

The remarks were apparently aimed at East Germany's new leader, Erich Honecker, who succeeded Walter Ulbricht as Communist party chief last month.

Talks between East and West Germany were broken off a year ago at Kassel after Mr. Brandt and Premier Willi Stoph found they could reach no common ground.

In the meetings at Kassel and earlier in Erfurt, East Germany, the East German side insisted that Bonn give "full diplomatic recognition" to East Berlin, a favorite formula of Mr. Ulbricht.

Bonn's response was that relations between the two states could not be of the habitual diplomatic character because Germany still constitutes one nation.

According to authoritative East Berlin sources, Mr. Ulbricht came increasingly into conflict with

his Soviet allies over his stubborn insistence on diplomatic recognition by Bonn. The sources said last week this was one of the principal causes of Mr. Ulbricht's removal.

Last week Mr. Honecker told his party's eighth congress that he would settle for something less than diplomatic relations with Bonn, apparently in compliance with Soviet wishes.

Mr. Brandt's address today was described in official circles as a response to a statement issued May 18 by Mr. Honecker and the Soviet party chief, Leonid I. Brezhnev, in which the two declared: "Establishment of formal relations according to the norms of international law" between East Berlin and Bonn had acquired "special topicality."

Last October sides of the two German governments began a series of talks on a transport agreement, designed to serve ultimately as an adjunct to the four-power negotiations aimed at a settlement of the Berlin problem.

Jury Indicts Leslie Bacon

NEW YORK, June 25 (UPI).—Leslie Bacon was indicted yesterday by a federal grand jury on charges of making bombs and conspiring to blow up the First National City Bank last Dec. 4.

Miss Bacon, 19, has already been indicted in New York by another grand jury on conspiring to bomb the same bank. The indictment alleged that Miss Bacon made two incendiary devices on Oct. 12, 1970, and four others on Dec. 4.

Six other persons, who have already been convicted in state court of conspiring to bomb buildings in New York, were named as conspirators.

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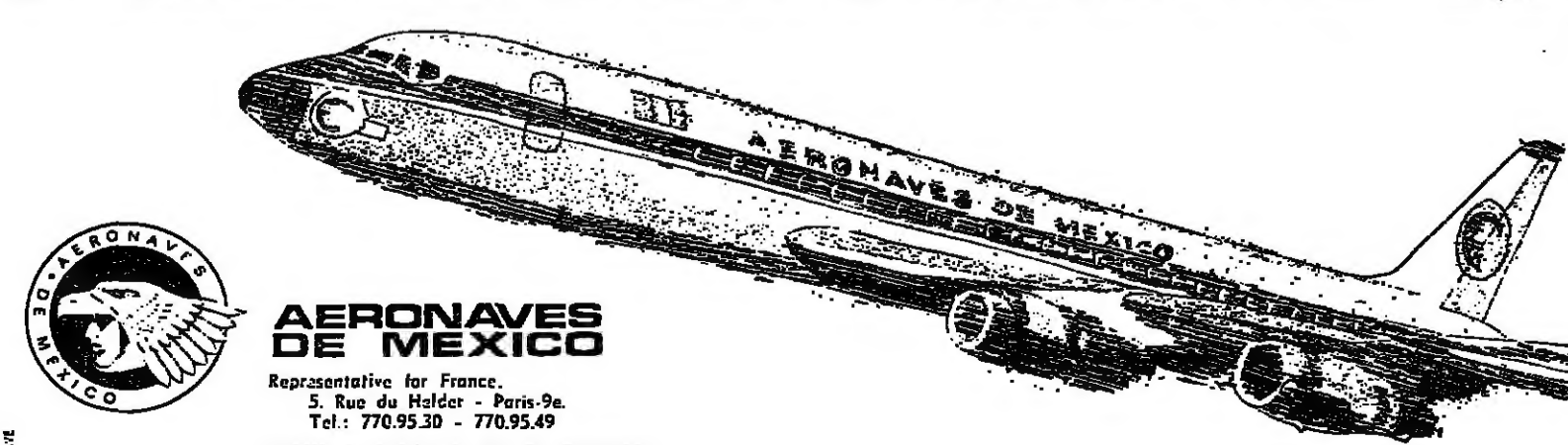
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Britain's Great Debate

The Common Market has been discussed in Britain for years; now it must be debated. —and much hangs on the outcome. Both Labor and Conservative governments have supported their country's entry into Europe; both Labor and Conservative parties have always contained vocal dissidents on the issue. Facts as practical as a fisherman's livelihood and historical analogies going back to the Conquest (if not to Alfred the Great) have been cited on both sides of the argument. This summer should see the whole dichotomy crystallized, in the minds of the members of Parliament if not of the people, and the decision rendered.

The actual negotiations with the Six have given answers to most of the specific questions raised against the British association in Britain, from Commonwealth sugar to the fate of the marginal crofters. Not all the answers will be satisfactory to all the objectors; of course, the compromise on New Zealand butter may seem eminently reasonable to some, but a "sell-out" to others. And the details of the agreements are sure to create a great deal of haggling and chicanery. Nevertheless, it would seem, from a point outside the fog of battle, that the specifics have been dealt with fairly, and that the debate should hang on the basic premises of the Common Market.

These are two-fold in essence. One aspect is that the dynamism of Europe—a Europe deprived of colonial empire but rich in human and technological resources—should not be dissipated in political or economic competition. The other is virtually a corollary of the first: that a divided Europe is in a poor position to compete with such existing economic giants as the United States, the Soviet Union and Japan. To

maintain a high standard of living, a European role in the world, and a reasonable counter-balance to the giants, Europe needs both the Market and its diplomatic implications.

For Britain, this can involve hard choices. When 19th-century "splendid isolation" proved impractical, Britons turned to such concepts as imperial federation and Anglo-Saxon hegemony. Neither worked for any length of time. It is said now that the British are the only people who still believe in the Commonwealth, and the Churchillian "special association" with the United States would almost inevitably mean a British tail to an American kite. In cold fact, when the military chips were down, Britain has always opted for that Continent which begins (like other things) at Calais, rather than for either dominion over palm and pine or the ties of a common misunderstanding of the works of William Shakespeare.

In both of the critical cases, the choice of the Continent was obscured by Commonwealth support and the eventual entry of the New World to maintain the balance of the Old. And both were very costly in men and money; both disappointing in long-term results. To accept a more or less permanent, and intimate, link to Europe is not only offensive to xenophobes, but puts a period to an old story of imperial glory and more recent theories about socialism in one country. In Britain's debate—however admired with purely political or narrowly national considerations—there are great emotional and intellectual issues at stake. It is to be hoped that Britain will settle for a greater Europe, rather than a littler England, but the detached observer must sympathize with a nation in its moment of truth.

Trade Conflict With Japan

The most troublesome problems between Japan and the United States remain those in the economic area. The Japanese textile industry has said it would put into effect July 1 its program of self-restraint on textile exports to the United States. Under this program, overall Japanese textile shipments to America would grow by 5 percent in the next 12 months and by 6 percent in each of the following two years, but there would be no specific quotas on categories of products.

The Nixon administration, hard-pressed by the American textile industry, regards these restraints as inadequate. It is now putting heavy pressure on the smaller Asian countries—Taiwan, South Korea and Hong Kong—to adopt tighter category-by-category limits on textile exports to the United States. Sen. Javits of New York has told the Senate that, once the administration gets these agreements with the smaller Asian countries, it can use the Agricultural Act of 1956 to impose compulsory textile quotas on Japan. He suggests that the Japanese shape their own unilateral restraints to meet the terms the United States is seeking with other Asian countries.

Japan—facing tough, lower-cost competition in textiles from the underdeveloped countries—is going to be a declining producer and exporter of textiles in any case. The Japanese government has taken note of this prospect by launching a broad adjustment-assistance program to help firms get out of the textile business and into areas where they can compete more effectively.

Tighter curbs on textile exports may be a reasonable price for improved Japanese-American trade relations. As Sen. Javits observed, disposition of the textile issue could clear the road for congressional movement on "forward-looking" trade legislation. It would also remove the threat of a reprehensible but dangerous attack on the Okinawa treaty by the sizable "textile bloc" in Congress.

Japan is finally waking up to the need to get rid of its own protectionist barriers to trade and foreign investment. It is dismantling its import quotas at a good pace but is still moving too slowly on foreign investment.

However, Japan's belated moves toward liberalization are unlikely to solve the heavy imbalance in trade and payments that has developed vis-a-vis the United States and other countries as a result of undervaluation of the yen and the consequent cheapness of Japanese goods.

Premier Sato, under heavy pressure from Japanese exporters, is proclaiming his determination to hold the yen at its present rate of 360 to the dollar. But if Japan does not upvalue, it will inevitably foster protectionist pressures against it in other countries. A revaluation of the yen is by no means opposed to Japan's overall interests; it would increase Japanese purchasing power in foreign markets, provide more goods for consumers at home, help check inflation and pave the way for liberal trade on a multilateral basis.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Senate Strikes Back

The U.S. administration may well explain that the vote [on the Mansfield amendment] does not reflect the viewpoint of the whole Congress and that the House will also have its say; the impression caused is nonetheless startling. And the President finds his room for maneuver further reduced in the face of the Communist negotiators. The latter will be more than ever convinced that victory is at the muzzle of a gun and that time is working for them. The vote, quite evidently, was very much influenced by the press disclosures concerning the origins of the war in Vietnam. The Senate, resenting the encroachment of its right to control foreign policy, seized the first opportunity of expressing its distrust and irritation. In so doing, it boosted the powerful trend of opinion aimed at ending in the shortest possible time a conflict whose unpopularity is now beyond remedy.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Footnotes to History

With sensitive Pentagon documents appearing in American newspapers, Mr. Nixon has understandably declared himself in favor of publishing all 47 volumes. It cannot be pleasant to see selected documents revealed, with hindsight, out of context. While one purloined letter can cause a scandal, all the documents together might ally criticism. It has already been pointed out that the Nixon administration is much less implicated by these revelations than others. Indeed, at a time when Senator Edward Kennedy is doing his utmost to embarrass the present war leadership, it is ironic to read that it was President John Kennedy who in 1961 pushed for American ground involvement in Vietnam. John Kennedy, the idol of the peace-seekers today, presided over the removal of President Ngo Dinh Diem, which committed America more deeply in the war itself.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 25, 1896

MADRID—The Senate yesterday rejected by 88 against 44 votes the proposal of Sen. Comas that the protocol of 1871 with the United States should be denounced. Senator Jimeno, speaking in support of the proposal, traced the progress of the Cuban question and pointed out how Spain had encountered hostility on the part of the United States. He then criticized the acts of the Spanish government, whom he accused of weakness.

Fifty Years Ago

June 26, 1921

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Official reports reaching here say that Mexico is preparing to claim nine islands off the coast of California or to demand payment for them. These islands include Santa Barbara, Santa Rosa and Parris. All outside the three-mile limit, off the coast. Sen. Aguirre, Mexican Under Secretary of Agriculture, is said to maintain that the United States has no claim whatsoever to the islands. Mexico's claim is from a Spanish Queen's edict in 1835.



The Secrecy Tangle

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The partial disclosure of the Pentagon Papers has already produced two important developments. It has forced the administration to turn over all the documents in the McNamara study to Congress for analysis, and it has started a powerful movement to reform the present system of distributing and classifying official information.

Even before the invention of the Xerox copying machine, the government regulations for dealing with official documents were disorganized and capricious. Since that invention, which enables many more officials to make and retain copies of classified papers, the system, if that's the word for it, has become chaotic.

For example, William G. Flanagan, a recently retired Pentagon security expert, has just estimated for Congress that the government now has "at least 20 million classified documents, including reproduced copies, on file. These include, he said, published commercial information and even newspaper clippings, which never should have been classified. 'Disclosure of information in at least 99 and one-half percent of these classified documents,' he said, 'could not be prejudicial to the defense interests of the United States.'

There are rules under Executive Order 10501 on who can classify official information and how it should be classified, but the higher up the executive ladder you go, the greater the confusion over who can retain copies of classified material.

Obeying the Rules

Some officials, like former Secretary of State Dean Acheson, were so scrupulous about abiding by the rules that they even lost many valuable private letters that contained official information. Similarly, some officials who have been criticized for their contributions to the Pentagon Papers—McGeorge Bundy, for example, find themselves in the awkward position of not having copies of their own memos that are now the object of public criticism.

Examples of the confusion abound. Former Secretary of Defense McNamara, who ordered the Pentagon study in the first place, was advised that he did not have authority to declassify the Pentagon Papers, but former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles personally declassified the top-secret Yalta papers and gave them to this reporter.

It is not at all clear what papers officials are permitted to take away with them when they leave office, what is regarded as a private paper and what as a public paper. Ever since Herbert Hoover, Presidents have tended to take whatever papers they like and to keep them secret, even when they are the only record available.

This, of course, is a very old story. It was only a few years ago that the Adams papers were finally made public by the descendants of President John Quincy Adams. With the development of highly sensitive telephone recording equipment, the United States now has a better written record of some aspects of Prime Minister Anthony Eden's personal and political crisis during the Suez war than the British government.

Another problem is the selective release of historical documents to scholars noted for their professional skill and sometimes for their sympathetic natures. One historian at the Institute for Advanced Study, in Princeton, for example, was savagely criticized by another historian for his writ-

ings on the Dominican Republic crisis during the Johnson administration. The second historian was given access to the classified documents on that event, but when the first historian sought access to the same documents to defend himself, his request was refused.

Donovan's Book

During the first Eisenhower administration, Sherman Adams asked Robert Donovan, then of the New York Herald Tribune and now of the Los Angeles Times, to write a book on the first Eisenhower term. He agreed to do so on the conditions that he should have access to the relevant secret documents and that his manuscript not be edited. These conditions were met. He was granted a "Q Clearance" to see the documents not available to others, and wrote a very fine book as a result.

There is, then, a difference between the public reaction to the publication of "secret documents" and the reaction of many men and women here, who know how unpredictable, personal, and disorganized the classifying and declassifying procedures are.

Documents are released sometimes for political reasons, sometimes to promote or block policies, sometimes to keep the whole record from being distorted by selective documents taken out of context.

This is not an everyday occurrence, but it is common. It is always condemned by those who want a better system both for classifying and declassifying confidential information or by those who get hurt by the "leaks," but usually practiced by those who stand to gain by disclosures, however unauthorized.

So while there are undoubtedly distortions and even misleading interpretations coming out of the Pentagon Papers, even many officials here who deny so massive a disclosure concede that something good may also come out of it.

At least the senators and congressmen elected by the people are now to have the information available to many officials and newspapermen who were not elected by the people, and if a well-balanced committee or committees of the Congress now take time to analyze the material, some of the lessons of the past will eventually come out, which was what McNamara had in mind in the first place.

Beyond that, the organized confusion of the rubber-stamp brigade may now be reformed by new congressional or executive regulation. It will never be quite brought under orderly control—not with a photo-copying machine in every bureaucratic closet. But it will be changed and it cannot possibly be changed without being improved.

Labor and Its Lemmings

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—It is not only in myth that kingdoms are lost for want of a nail. In the real world, what seem little matters of timing and procedure may affect great political events. So history may see the decision of the British Labor party's executive, just taken, to hold a special party conference next month on whether this country should join the European Common Market.

The move for an early party meeting was pressed by the all-out opponents of British entry. Their victory was widely cheered by the party's left wing. But why should they care so much? What real difference does it make to them whether Labor's delegates consider the market issue in July or in their regular conference at the beginning of October? It is in the search for that motive that the significance of the little procedural step may appear.

One theory with weighty support is that Labor's anti-marketiers are not going to be satisfied with a party vote to oppose ratification of the terms negotiated with the market by the Conservative government. They want to go on to a commitment that the next Labor government would pull Britain out of the European community.

At Stake

Such an objective on the part of the anti-market group would explain its emphasis on the early special meeting. For if the party waited until October to take a stand against ratifying the treaty, another year would pass before the next conference could consider the more extreme position. And by then—if Parliament had approved—Britain would be on the verge of membership, and the whole thing would look like a fait accompli.

The intricacies of Britain's in-

ternal struggle over joining the Common Market interest few Americans. But as the strategy just suggested makes clear, there is much more involved here than passing manna. The whole structure of politics in Britain could be at stake.

The Labor party has for a long time encompassed people of extraordinarily varied opinions and temperaments. It includes traditional trade-unionists interested mainly in the pay envelope, left-wing ideologues, pragmatists of generally progressive views and so on. They are held together barely by a mutual desire for power, and by a tacit willingness not to press their differences too far.

Species of Fantasy

But it is another matter for one wing of the party to force through a public commitment that a Labor government would undo Britain's most important international undertaking in a very long time. How could men who deeply believe in the European venture run on such a platform? And they include the Labor party's deputy leader, Roy Jenkins, and its spokesmen on foreign and defense affairs, Denis Healey, Harold Lever and George Thomson.

It may be said that a pledge to take Britain out of the Common Market is a species of fantasy. The Treaty of Rome makes no provision for withdrawal, and for this country to denounce the treaty soon after finally adhering to it would be likely to bring on such shattering diplomatic and economic consequences that even politicians most skeptical about the Common Market would be unlikely to carry out the threat.

But the men who will carry the real weight of the anti-

How Soames Closed the Gap

Channel Bridge

By Anatole Shub

PARIS.—The ultimate power lay with Georges Pompidou and Edward Heath. The haggling over bread and (New Zealand) butter was done by Maurice Schumann, Geoffrey Rippon, and a horde of civil servants.

But, for insiders at both the Elysee Palace and No. 10 Downing Street, the unusual hero of Britain's entry into the Common Market is Christopher Soames, Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to Paris. A bluff Tory politician appointed by Laborite George Brown, then Foreign Secretary, the burly, 6-foot-4 inch Soames proved right on a half-dozen occasions when higher-ups and diplomatic professionals were advising the contrary.

For the 60-year-old Soames, Europe is a life, a passion and a cause which means primarily the strongest possible bonds between Britain and France. A former Coldstream Guards captain who holds the French Croix de Guerre, Soames served as wartime liaison officer to the Free French Forces under General Koenig and De Lattre de Tassigny. He met and married Mary Churchill while a military attaché at the Paris embassy.

When General de Gaulle first vetoed Britain's entry in 1963, Soames (then minister of agriculture) went openly. But when Harold Wilson launched Britain's second bid for entry in 1967, Soames (out of Parliament for the first time since 1950) tested—privately but strongly—the Foreign Office professionals who were managing Wilson's entry by playing the five other Common Market partners against France. No, said Soames, the best way, and the only way, to get in is to reach an understanding directly with the French.

George Brown, who had the same hunch but was inhibited by both Wilson and the Foreign Office, remembered Soames's clear advice when De Gaulle's second veto proved him right. Despite raised eyebrows in Whitehall, Brown named Soames ambassador to Paris in March, 1968, because he thought him the single Briton most likely to enjoy De Gaulle's confidence.

The 1968 'Events'

Less than a year later, De Gaulle—shaken by the May 1968 French student-worker revolt and the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia—was ready to talk with Britain about entry. He did so in a long conversation with Soames, which the ambassador immediately recognized (nearly everyone now admits this) as a direct overture to Britain. Soames was for keeping the talk confidential, but Wilson made it public—thus ending the dialogue in the heat of what became known as "the Soames affair." In his memoirs published last month, Wilson victoriously admits his blunder, but blames it on the Foreign Office.

Undeterred, Soames kept pleading the cause of Anglo-French collaboration with Pompidou's new French government. By the time Heath became prime minister last summer, Soames was categorically securing the

government that Pompidou initially wanted. Britain is whatever Foreign Office from whom might think or ha-

Shall Gaullist diplomats might in the negotiations ahead.

Soames was also insisting 1 summer that "the political must do it. If it's left to civil servants, they'll kill it." was fully aware that, on b the French and British, sh many of the civil servants do the full-time negotiating Brussels were embittered veter of the Anglo-French clashes 1961-62.

Private Campaign

When, last March, it seem that the civil servants had deed managed to deadlock negotiations, Soames decla publicly that the talks w fall unless the political lead gave "firm instructions" to a compromise. He also beg campaigning privately for Heath-Pompidou meeting.

Pompidou at last gave "firm instructions" to his ent in early May, producing the 2 big breakthrough at Brus. As for the summit, one high official at 10 Downing Str himself a veteran diplomat, sa: "It was the best-prepared su mit I have ever seen, a Christopher deserves nearly the credit."

Soames had to fight those w wished Pompidou and Heath confine their discussions to bro generalities, leaving the he pounds-shillings-and-francs issues to Rippon, Schumann, a the Brussels Economic. Soames argued, the men at 1 top-most settle everything, or least as much as possible in 5 days.

Heath took Soames's advice, a the remarkable summit saw tea of British and French speech working day and night, raini and re-refining policy papers, a feeding them to the prime and prime minister. As a resu the summit produced accord n only on the future of Comm Market institutions, but also the issues of the pound steri and Britain's contributions to t Common Market budget. Inside claim that, had the summit la ed another half-day, Pompid and Heath would have sett New Zealand as well.

Soames doubtless deserves m credit too, for the Elysee Palace current realistic appreciation t Heath's domestic problems at the tricky arithmetic of el countries of common. Even hea the last two negotiating roui at Luxembourg, Pompidou pu ly recognized that the Europea would have to do all they co to "help" Britain enter the m ket.

In normal political circum stances, Soames might be exp ed to be rewarded with a cald post, even that of foreign m retary. But a seat in Commi is required, and for the mom—with the swing to Labor rning from 10 to 18 percent—the are no "safe" Tory seats. Soa is too young and energetic a a life passage, which wou d less challenging than the ad taining task of consolidating a new French Cordiale. Besid as both his non-vivant reputati and political record indic Soames loves France.

As Woman Is Jailed in Odessa

5 Witnesses Defiantly Silent At Kishinev Trial of 9 Jews

MOSCOW, June 25 (UPI)—Soviet courts today sentenced a Jewish woman in Odessa to two years' imprisonment for oral defamation of the state. And in the Kishinev trial of nine Jewish men on charges of spreading anti-Soviet propaganda, the possibility arose that five bawky witnesses—who refused to testify against the accused—might themselves be tried for anti-state crimes.

There, in a report on the trial of the nine in Kishinev, the capital of Moldavia, mentioned in this brief passage: "The prosecutor asked the court to commence criminal investigations against five witnesses who refused to give evidence at the open trial. At the preliminary investigation, all of them—as well as 33 others—have evidence which incriminated the defendants."

Rabbi Kahane Has Talk With Soviet Envoy

By B. D. Cohen

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI)—The founder of the militant Jewish Defense League said that he met privately with the first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in New York City last night.

Rabbi Meir Kahane said that he met the Soviet envoy at the home of Vladimir V. Shimanovsky in Silver Spring, Md., and was the first time that a JDL member had discussed Soviet treatment of Jews directly with a Russian diplomat.

Rabbi Kahane said that the conversation was a "free debate, a polemic sort of thing."

The JDL leader, who is in Washington for a week of picketing and demonstrations on behalf of Soviet Jewry, said, "The very fact that he [Mr. Shimanovsky] spoke to me is progress of some kind."

Mr. Shimanovsky was unavailable for comment last night.

A JDL spokesman said that the conversation began shortly after Mr. Shimanovsky returned to his home at about 9:15 p.m. and found 75 JDL pickets there.

Three persons identified as JDL members had been arrested at the home early yesterday for allegedly throwing a brick through a window.

The spokesman said that Rabbi Kahane and Mr. Shimanovsky spoke on the steps of the house for about a minute last night before the rabbi was invited inside.

Rabbi Kahane said that Mr. Shimanovsky spent most of the time telling him that Soviet Jews are happy. Rabbi Kahane, while he urged that one who were unhappy be allowed to leave the Soviet Union, Rabbi Kahane said he believed that the Soviet government was aware of the conversation with Shimanovsky. "Soviet diplomats don't do this on their own," he said. "I'm sure he was owed to speak, if not told to so."

15 Seized at Embassy
WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI)—Fifteen members of the Jewish Defense League, including Rabbi Kahane, were arrested today in a skirmish with police outside the Soviet Embassy.

The arrests occurred after JDL members failed to observe a five-day regulation requiring that up to 500 feet in a foreign mission.

Three other JDL members were arrested earlier in the day on charges when a small group unsuccessfully tried to join group touring the embassy.

Russians Say Salyut Crew Well After 300th Orbit

MOSCOW, June 25 (UPI)—Three Soviet cosmonauts aboard the Salyut orbital station, the first specimen to circle the earth more than 300 times, today slammed the computer that handles automatic research as they leave.

Georgy Dobrovolsky, Vladimir Ryzhikov and Viktor Patsuyev completed their 300th orbit late last night. They made 19 orbits in total before it docked with Salyut at 1 p.m. today had 294 orbits; with the cosmonauts aboard, the Tass news agency said.

Orbit after orbit, the cosmonauts report they are all fit, the government newspaper said.

The cosmonauts fed data to Salyut's computer during the 19th day in space, cosmonaut Vladimir Shatalov said today that the crew of the Soyuz cosmonauts, Andrian Nikolayev

hailed at testifying in the trial, which began Monday.

The nine defendants in Kishinev are charged with alleged anti-Soviet activity growing out of a 1970 plot to hijack a Russian aircraft and use it to flee to Israel. The nine are accused of having connections with the group which attempted to hijack a Russian aircraft in Leningrad on June 15, 1970.

4 Other Trials
There have been four other trials in the case, including one in Leningrad in November in which 11 persons were convicted of attempted hijacking. Two, Mark Dymshits and Eduard Kuznetsov, received death sentences, but the sentences were later commuted to 15 years' imprisonment amid a worldwide protest against the severity of the penalty.

Of the nine in the dock in Kishinev, four were named in testimony as having known of the hijack plot.

The others were accused of stealing an office copying machine and transporting it from Kishinev to Leningrad for use in producing Zionist tracts.

Official Tass reports of the trial said eight of the nine pleaded guilty. The ninth offered an apology to the court for "my absurd antics," Tass said.

The agency said Hillel Shur had asked for the first four days of the trial, maintaining that the Kishinev court had no jurisdiction in his case.

Jewish sources, however, have said that Mr. Shur refused to take part in the trial because he felt the judgment was foreordained.

The Jewish sources said that the eight who pleaded guilty maintained that their actions were not anti-Soviet.

The woman sentenced in Odessa was identified by Jewish sources as Raisa Palatnik, a 35-year-old librarian in that Ukrainian port city. She was found guilty after a one-week trial, and could have been given three years' imprisonment.

The sources said that Miss Palatnik was arrested Dec. 1, 1970, and charged under the Ukrainian criminal code's Article 190. That article prohibits "the systematic oral dissemination of fabrications defaming the Soviet state and social order or preparing for distribution written or printed utterances of the same character."

Defected Soviet Space Aide Interrogated in Detail by U.K.

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—British authorities revealed today that they have been questioning Russian defector Anatoly Fedoseyev for more than a week, but they refused to say what he may have disclosed about the Soviet space and defense programs.

In the past, government officials here have said only that Mr. Fedoseyev received permission last weekend to stay in Britain. But today sources with access to the reports on his interrogation said that Mr. Fedoseyev actually arrived in Britain early this month.

This means that the British have questioned him for between one and three weeks. So far they have refused to make public such relatively unimportant facts as the names and ages of Mr. Fedoseyev's wife, son and daughter, all still in the Soviet Union.

But sources with knowledge of the interrogations have given these few details:

● Mr. Fedoseyev, 61, is a prominent electronics engineer. He is a technician rather than a planner.

● He has no direct role in the Soviet space program, but his theories and his work could have "tangential applications" there. This is one of the subjects he is being questioned about.

● Reports from Paris that Fedoseyev is an assumed name, and that the scientist, a Jew, fled Russia to escape anti-Semitism have been all but disproved here.

One source with access to interrogation reports said: "We are pretty sure he is not Jewish. This is extremely unlikely. There is good evidence that his name is and always has been Fedoseyev. There is no indication that he has used any other name."

● Mr. Fedoseyev was not—as previously reported—the deputy leader of the Soviet delegation to the Paris Air Show, the place where he disappeared late last month.

In fact, the Russians sent four distinct groups to the air show—airplane crews, sales and demonstration teams, important officials and technicians. Mr. Fedoseyev was a senior delegate of only the fourth group, the technicians.

Otherwise, British officials are refusing to say anything at all about Mr. Fedoseyev, even to the point of listing the positions he has held in Russia. Part of the reason for this is that the British do not want the Russians to know how much Mr. Fedoseyev is telling them. The British are not yet ready to release facts about the defector that would show Moscow whether Mr. Fedoseyev was telling the truth here.

Experts on Tap
The British, anxious to determine themselves whether Mr. Fedoseyev is telling the truth, plan to call in experts to cross-examine the Russian about his work.

This is one reason why the interrogations are expected to continue for some time. Another is that at the age of 61 Mr. Fedoseyev has a great deal of knowledge to impart about the Soviet Union.

U.S. Embassy sources insist that the interrogation so far has been an entirely British affair. They say no American approach has yet been made to question the defector, but they expect that an approach will be made eventually.

Meanwhile, Mr. Fedoseyev is being held under armed guard at a secret hideaway.



Van Dyck's "Four Studies of the Head of a Negro," 10 by 25 1/2 inches, which sold for about \$1 million.

A Titian Fetches \$4,032,000 at London Auction

(Continued from Page 1)

Titian was about \$80,000, set three years ago.

British art circles, worried that the Titian will also leave the country, reacted swiftly. The National Gallery said its export "would constitute a serious loss to the nation" and urged a government grant to keep the painting here. The government has been cool to such proposals.

The Titian masterpiece shows the hunter Actaeon fleeing from Diana, the goddess of hunting, whom he had disturbed while she was bathing with her attendants. Diana has discharged an arrow at Actaeon, which turns him into a stag, so that he is attacked and devoured by dogs.

Titian's canvas, measuring nearly six feet square, had been on loan to the National Gallery for the last ten years. Its owner, the Earl of Harewood, a cousin of Queen Elizabeth, has not explained his motives for selling the painting but it is widely assumed that he needs the money after paying a fortune in inheritance taxes.

The second highest price in the sale was \$400,000 (\$1,008,000) by the New York dealers French and Co. Inc. for Van Dyck's oil sketch of four Negro heads. This was more than ten times the previous record for a Van Dyck.

Records
World records were also set for works by Veronese, Elsheimer, Bellotto and Grimmer. In each case, the record more than doubled the previous one.

Yet, several paintings brought bids far lower than Christie's experts had expected. A Rembrandt portrait brought a bid of only \$403,200, and works by Hals, Van Goyen and Caravaggio, represented by what experts considered to be one of his finest works, sold for less than the anticipated price. All were believed to have been bought back by their would-be sellers.

The sale of the Elsheimer work was of particular interest because it came from an anonymous owner who did not know its value until two of Christie's experts identified the two small panels as parts of the altar piece which once belonged to the Medici, of which the Frankfurt Museum owned the center. The Frankfurt Museum bought the two panels today for \$143,840.

Eleven paintings from the Detroit collection of the late

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Eleven paintings from the Detroit collection of the late

Anna Thomson Dodge, sold as nine lots today, brought a total of \$1,558,550. This brought the total of objects from the Dodge collection, sold by Christie's in a series of sales, to \$4,541,404, a record for the sale of a collection.

Two of the Dodge paintings sold today—great works by François Boucher, an 18th-century French court painter—were bought by the New York dealer French and Co. for \$1,008,000, four times the previous Boucher record.

Poisonous Fumes
IMPERIAL, Calif., June 25 (AP)—A 25-block residential area here was evacuated yesterday when a fire broke out in an Imperial County airport hangar which was used by a crop-dusting firm. Authorities ordered 1,000 persons to stay away from their homes for 48 hours because of toxic fumes.

Poles Again Demote Moczar, Once a Power in the Party

WARSAW, June 25 (AP)—Mieczyslaw Moczar, a member of Poland's Politburo and at one time regarded as a possible contender for the party leadership, was today relieved of his duties in the party Secretariat, the executive body of the Politburo.

Mr. Moczar, 57, a former secret police chief whose power has waned in recent months, was "relieved" because of his election to the Supreme Chamber of Control, said the official news agency PAP.

The decision was announced at the second day of the tenth party plenum of the Central Committee, meeting to discuss "organizational matters."

Financial Affairs Post
Mr. Moczar's new post makes him responsible for auditing the state's financial affairs and probing all treasury matters. Although an important one, it is not so influential as the previous departments he once had under his wing—the army, security, administration and health.

Mr. Moczar was elevated into the new ruling Politburo of party leader Edward Gierek last December, when Wladyslaw Gomułka was ousted from power during bloody food-price riots.

His political decline started in early April with unconfirmed reports that he had suffered a heart attack. Whatever the cause, he disappeared from the public eye for nearly two months.

Sources hinted that Mr. Gierek and Mr. Moczar, a hardliner, had "differences of opinion" on many subjects.

Mr. Moczar still holds a seat in the Politburo but observers believe he will also lose this during the party's forthcoming congress—expected some time later this year or early 1972.

PAP also announced that Artur Starewicz, 54, had left the Secretariat because of his entry into the diplomatic service.

Mr. Starewicz had been in the Secretariat since 1963 although he never held a seat in the Politburo. Observers say his support for the party's anti-Israel line in the Middle East war of 1967 enabled him to maintain his position despite his Jewish origin.

Britain Raises Level of Talks With Rhodesia

SALISBURY, June 25 (Reuters)—Secret Anglo-Rhodesian discussions appeared to be moving into higher gear tonight as Britain assigned a high-level diplomat to join talks aimed at clearing the way for formal negotiations to end the Rhodesian independence dispute.

Sir Philip Adams, a deputy secretary in the cabinet office, is expected here in the Rhodesian capital at any moment. His meeting with senior Rhodesian officials could significantly broaden the scope of discussions to establish an agenda for formal negotiations between Prime Minister Ian Smith and British leaders.

Another British envoy, Philip Mansfield, chief political officer in the Rhodesia department of the Foreign Office, has been holding closed-door talks with Rhodesian officials since his arrival three days ago.

The British probe is aimed at finding out whether there are enough areas of agreement between the British and Rhodesians to justify the reopening of negotiations—and, presumably, to offer at least a chance of success.

A bitter "family" feud raged when Rhodesia unilaterally seized independence from British colonial rule in 1965. There is general agreement in the Rhodesian capital that the chances of a settlement are better now than ever.

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ART MARKET

Miniatures Reach Level Of the Old Masters

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, June 25 (UPI).—Next Wednesday a sale at Christie's will focus attention on one of the most significant trends in the art market: the rise of "the precious art"—miniatures painted on enamel, gold snuffboxes and other objects made on a small scale in materials that give them the appearance of jewelry.

Some of the finer objects in a sale three weeks ago at Christie's went for staggering prices. A portrait of Sir Francis Drake by Nicholas Hilliard, one of the most famous miniature painters of the Elizabethan period, sold for 23,000 guineas. It was dated 1581, had a famous provenance (it had belonged to Horace Walpole and was acquired by the 13th Earl of Derby at the Strawberry Hill sale of May 17, 1842). Even so, the sum was enormous for a portrait 1 1/8 inches high.

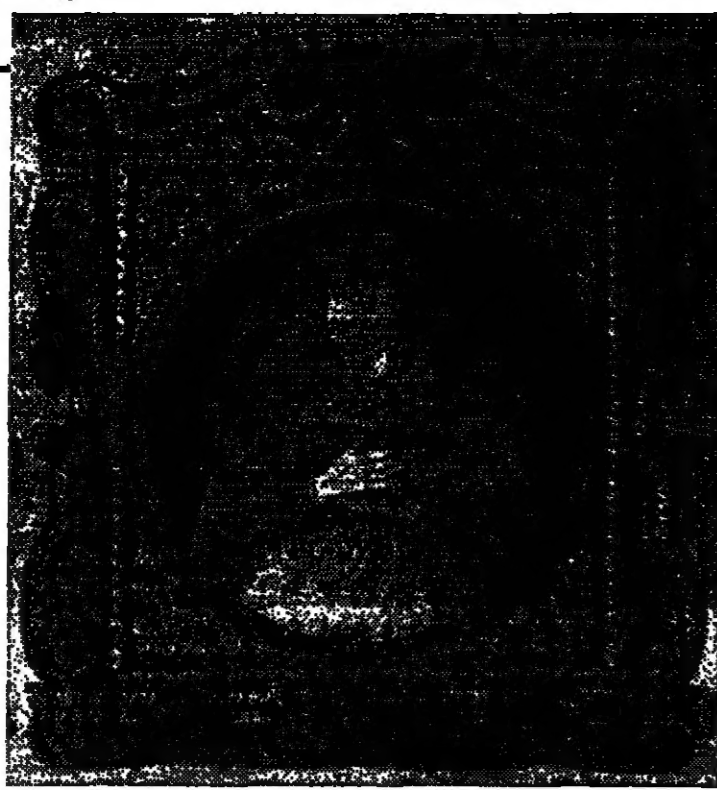
Another lot went for 22,000 guineas. It was a 5-1/8-inch-diameter portrait of a lady, also from Horace Walpole's collection. It was dated 1698 and Isaac Oliver's signature enhanced its value since he and Hilliard were perhaps the masters of their craft at the time. The identification of the lady, on the other hand, is uncertain, so that it lacks the historic value of the portrait of Drake.

Conventional

The 6,200 guineas paid for an unfinished miniature by Oliver was also a striking price. Measuring 3 1/8 inches in height, it is a far from unique work. The catalogue says that it is a sketch for a portrait in the collection of Queen Elizabeth. Similar versions are in the collections of the Duke of Devonshire and Brinsley Ford. Aesthetically, it is a good portrait, finely drawn, but in the conventional style of the late 16th century, while it is rare, it can hardly be considered an important work of art, which makes its price comparatively higher than those paid for the other two and therefore more significant.

The category is now considered to be virtually on a level with the larger traditional oil painting by old masters.

A parallel trend is provided by the gold boxes of a rarer type. Remarkable prices were reached by some of the items from the collection of David David-Weill (UPI, June 11). A small, 18th-century snuffbox, considered by the expert Jacques Haillet to be the only piece of goldwork bearing J.-A. Meissonnier's own mark, was bought by Warkick of London for 288,280 francs. One might have bought a landscape of Claude Monet's later period for that price—almost four times the price paid for a fine Madonna and Child by a Flemish primitive at Christie's in May. In other words, top



Portrait of a lady, 5 1/8 inches in diameter, which sold for 22,000 guineas at an auction in London three weeks ago.

prices for these works are now on a par with works that are conventionally called Art with a capital A.

Trend

This trend is likely to become more and more apparent for a variety of reasons. But, first and foremost, the objects can be easily identified, given dates and creators. There are tricky problems of expertise, but these objects have a highly typical look, which lends itself to instant recognition, visually speaking, even to the amateur. Add to this their precious appearance, which suggests, almost to the subconscious, that here is sound, unquestionable stuff—the ideal investment.

All of this is reflected in the catalogues for such sales. Christie's catalogue for next Wednesday, for example, gives detailed descriptions whenever possible. A fine rectangular, vari-colored and gold snuffbox, dated 1769, is illustrated with six views and accompanied by a scholarly discussion of the origins of the group it belongs to.

Catalogues

Significantly, some important jewelry is included in the sale. Following the 94 objets d'art, there are four jewels, the most important of which is a diamond necklace which once belonged to Marie-Antoinette. It is described as "a rivière composed of 30 graduated cushion-shaped diamonds, with 13 graduated pear-shaped diamonds." Two pages of the catalogue are devoted to the description of the four documents, three of which substantiate the original ownership and descent of the necklace. A third page deals with the bibliography related to the subject, much as a museum catalogue raisonné would do. This fine piece of cataloguing by Christie's expert on jewelry was not merely done for scholarship's sake but because such details now are a vital commercial asset.

An interesting exhibition of Chinese paintings of the 20th century is on view at Jean-Michel Beurdeley's gallery at 200 Boulevard Saint-Germain.

This is the first time a European dealer has gone to the trouble of showing and cataloguing in great detail a series of works representative of the best of Chinese traditional art, now in its last stages. This category was virtually ignored, commercially speaking, until recently. It may have a great future. Unlike the older periods where problems of authorship and dating are usually insurmountable because traditionally Chinese artists copied their own master work as well as that of previous masters, this field is safe. Many of the works have unquestionable strength; they are individualistic—likely to appeal to European tastes because of their highly modern feel.

ART IN NEW YORK

Like a Willful, Beautiful Child

By Emily Genauer

NEW YORK.—One feels toward the Metropolitan Museum of Art as to a willful but beautiful child. It may be stubborn, capricious, arrogant and extravagant. And yet sometimes one can't help but love it—not for any redeeming qualities of virtue or courage, but simply for its unmeasured inheritance of grace and beauty.

Consider, as a case in point, the museum's newest exhibition, in fact, its three new exhibitions. They come on the heels of its nose-thumbing intractability on the question of constructing new buildings in Central Park; its recent imposition of a "discretionary" admission fee; its appalling extravagance in buying a painting by Velasquez for \$5 million; its announcement only the other day that hereafter it will be closed on Mondays (although remaining open until nine on Tuesdays and Fridays).

One grows furious—and then sees its just-opened show of Florentine paintings. Other museums must labor hard to assemble major exhibitions—and the job grows increasingly difficult as public and private owners hesitate to submit their treasures to travel risks.

The Met just digs into its bins and draws up not only classics full of pictures by Giotto, Botticelli and a raft of unexpectably interesting lesser works, but follows the same

procedure for two fascinating smaller exhibitions: "Sculpture of Africa" and "Ancient Egyptian Writing."

Florentine Collection

The Florentine collection spans, says the museum, more than seven hundred years (it doesn't really; from the 17th century it jumps to the 18th-century painter Pietro Annigoni, known most widely for his awful official portrait of Queen Elizabeth II). The show highlights every Florentine picture the Metropolitan owns, including minor or damaged works generally kept in the storerooms for study purposes. The results can, in fact, be rewardingly approached from the student's point of view, searching out why and how Florence, which Berenson called that "smallish town of money-mongers, not to say usurers, wool-combers, and cloth-weavers, with little military force and next to no political authority," spawned an army of artists (who exerted a "divine influence upon the entire white man's world, and beyond it... through craftsmen, artisans, architects, wood and stone-carvers, men of letters, schoolteachers, singers, dancers").

But it can also be enjoyed as a superb exhibition of pictures remarkably diverting their color vivid, their patterns lively, their cast of characters posed like dancers. They exude a sweetness that begins by being self-consciously stiff but is still moving (as in a 13th-century "Ma-

donna and Child" by Berlinghiero), and ends by being almost outrageously mannered (as in a "Descent from the Cross" attributed to the "workshop of Filippo Lippi," in which, instead of the usual anguish, one sees a cross-tossed with stylish flowing scarves, ribbons and robes that still, through the artist's loving handling of pattern, speak somehow of spiritual exaltation).

Egyptian Show

The museum's new Egyptian show I'd have loved if it included only this one item: a fragment of papyrus that scholars date as having been written 2,000 years before Christ.

"Dear Mother" is how those incredibly beautiful hieroglyphs have been deciphered. "I'm all right. Stop worrying about me." The writer, it appears, was a 17-year-old girl who further along in the letter instructs her mother to send a message to her fiancé: "Will you please get hold of Gerg and see that he does what I told him to do."

Other works among the 200 in the show, many of them never before exhibited, include some exceptionally handsome, rare and vital studies done by painters and sculptors for later execution in stone.

The third show at the Metropolitan, consisting of sculpture from Nigeria and Cameroon, is drawn from Nelson Rockefeller's Museum of Primitive Art, which will become physically part of the Metropolitan as soon as new galleries are built to house it.

Nigerian statue... Metropolitan Museum

Here again the exhibitioner elegance of the objects on most notably an animal with great exaggerated horns, make for a great display.

Around European Galleries

ROME

Fourth Printmaking Competition for the Students of the Fine Arts Academies of Italy, National Print Cabinet, Farnesina, 299 Via della Lungara, Rome, through June.

The fine tradition of etching, aquatint, woodcutting, etc., is exploited to the fullest by young people from all over the country and by a sprinkling of foreign students. All use the language of black and white with a freshness and force rarely retained by older printmakers who tend to lose themselves in an exaggerated regard for technical dexterity. The influence of the two greatest men in the field, who died recently, Morandi and Botticelli, is still strongly felt in delicate nature observation, but there are excursions into abstraction and pop. Gatti's aquatint is a tender study of dusty decay; Barberi's wiry lines suggest spring wind; Masuoli's bouquets in vases are sparkling and beautiful; Ragazzini's field flowers bloom whitely within gray gradations (very much à la Morandi). There are also Forti's web of lines; Vigo's crystalline composition; Botta's wiry abstraction; Calavalli's triangles of busy stubby strokes; Newton's whimsical fantasy. These are only a few picked from a varied and dedicated showing.

Animobiles. Alexander Calder. Obelisco, 146 Via Sistina, Rome, until July 10.

The crinkly worm, the horned beast, the blue bull and others wiggle their triangular heads. They are what they are. Surely little creatures. Calder devotes the essence of movement and the being of an animal, and knows how to fashion and turn sheets of flat painted metal into gnarled living sculptures. Something between farm implements and toys, this recent work is more. Drawings and paintings also shown are bright, but without the pleasant rightness of the animobiles.

Gallery Group, Continui, 25 Piazza Mignanelli, Rome, through June.

One is reminded of the excellence of the past season in this gallery more by the purity of Begg, Radici's "Presences and Absences," a subtle Vago, a starkly simple Verna. There are also some tiny Del Pozzo "plastographs." Mattei drawings much more explicit than usual and down to earth, a Possati surrealist whimsy, a Turcato aquatint of wandering shapes, and various other examples by active contemporaries.

Nervole, silkcreens, Mattioli, 184 Via del Corso, Rome, until July 15.

Multiple linear swirls—as if drawn with great speed by a machine—fan out laterally or fluctuate vertically from either side of a dense center. At best, the long strips make elegant décor, but a few smaller squarish canvases, printed with webs of feathery superimposed forms, tend toward a deeper sounding.

Harold Ambellan, sculptures, Schneider, 10 Rampa Mignanelli, Rome, until July 10.

Ambellan's bronzes of female figures are the more graceful and vivid the smaller they are. A glass case filled with them and with small intricately carved oval abstractions just ask to be handled. Recent convoluted reliefs, perhaps derived from sea-shells or flowers, are flowing and most attractive.

Piero Guccione, Palazzo Dei Diamanti, Ferrara, until July 18. One of the most promising of new figurative in Italy, remotely

related to Diebenkorn or Thishead, is showing swiftly brushed views of birds or planes in flight against great panes of sky and urban landscapes seen from his studio window. All were painted between 1962 and 1970.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

PARIS

Perahim, Galerie André François Petit, 122 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris-8, to July 9.

Perahim sets his very good craft at the service of a dreamlike surrealism. The familiar surrealist vocabulary, rhythm and forms are there along with a tone that is specifically Perahim's own. "La Pensée Sauvage," for instance, has a surprising note of romantic nostalgia about it, and other paintings frequently show tattered protoplasmic forms that suggest a human silhouette shredded by events and by the wind of time.

Appel, Galerie Ariel, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris-8, to July 10.

Karel Appel enjoys the reputation of being a riotous painter, some one who cheerfully bashes his colors about. The present exhibition is devoted to an experiment with wooden relief painted in the usual strong and jolly colors. The scale is also large (two meters by two sixty) and the subjects are animals, viewed with humor.

Dewasne, Galerie Creuzevaux, 9 Avenue Matignon, Paris-8, to June 30.

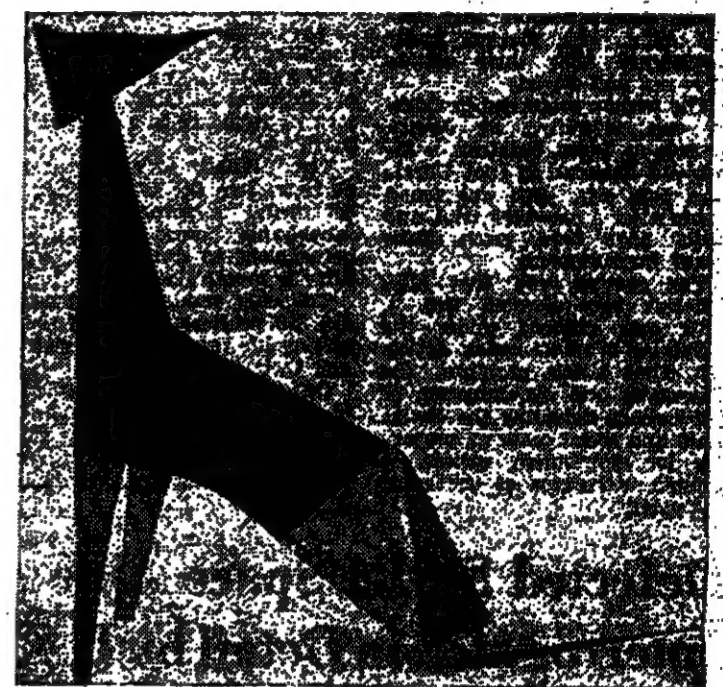
There is something industrially respectable and at the same time decorative about the hard-edge patterns Dewasne paints on sheets of plastic and the plastic shells of go-carts. Strong, bright and simple colors with clean curves and clean straight lines.

Cocoteau, Galerie Verrière, 15 Avenue Matignon, Paris-8, to July 10.

Cocoteau was not really a painter, but he was gifted enough, especially as a draftsman, to allow one to believe that he was. This exhibition of oils, drawings, ceramics and tapestries assembles a good number of characteristic works reflecting Cocoteau's taste for a mythology viewed through the glass of his dreams.

Ferroni, Galerie du Dragon, 19 Rue du Dragon, Paris-8, to July 10.

Narrative, seemingly autobiographical and obscurely thematic, Ferroni's oils are intelligent exercises in composition. Too intelligent, indeed, to allow their con-



"Crinkly Tail" by Calder on view in Rome.

One wishes one could say so for many painters more technically skilled than he.

Leon Underwood, The Archer, 23 Grafton St., London W1, to July 3.

Leon Underwood has long known as a sculptor of stone and as the teacher of Moore. His paintings, ever, at least in the past 30 years, have remained almost unknown. Two thirds of works in this large exhibit were done in the 1920s. Most of them are of Mexico or on Mexican themes, the fruits of a visit in 1927 to prepare illustrations for the book "Red Tiger." These are remarkable in their own right. Sir John Russell has admirably summed up his work in the catalogue: "his sculpture, Underwood's painting is the expression of original classical spirit enlivened by the perceptive study of many kinds, from the prehistoric to that of our own day."

Homage to Maurice de Sarras, Upper Grosvenor Gallery, 19 Upper St., London W1, to July 3.

Maurice de Sarras, painter, writer and teacher, died last year. A group of students formed a committee to organize this exhibition of his work and that of a number of his friends—Kenneth Armitage, Chadwick, Robert Rauschenberg, Elizabeth Frank, Roy Lichtenstein, Allen Jones, Ted Berrigan, Richard Hamilton, Carl Weight, Joe Tilson, Sedgley and many others. The show is an admirable multi-artist anthology of contemporary art.

Marge Maseckelberg, Campbell Gallery, 68 St. John's Lane, London, W1, to July 3.

The artist, chiefly a landscapist, has painted much of the time in a wall where she was born, but in Belgium, France and elsewhere. Apart from the sweeping landscapes in this first show, there is a series of "landscapes," which places these scenes like an island among waves. These are strong, clearly painted.

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FILMS

A Fancy-Free Flight In 'Decamerone'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

ROME, June 25 (UPI).—Pier Paolo Pasolini's new film "Decamerone," though still awaiting official unveiling, has had almost as much of a career as its author-director, the stormy petrel of the Italian cinema, an indefatigable nay-sayer to stuffy conventions.

It was accepted and then rejected for the Berlin Festival. Now—at the last moment—it has been accepted again after the deletion of a sequence that offended the propriety of Berlin.

It will be released in this shoddy version after its world premiere at the Berlin Festival, which opens today.

Despite all the talk to the contrary, censors of one sort or another continue to impose their censorious notions of decorum on the movies. In this case, however, the joke is turned on them. They have sentenced away an episode they find too naughty, but they have failed to clip the wings of Pasolini's muse. It eludes their rusty traps and takes us on a gay, fancy-free flight into the vaulted blue.

"Decamerone," sometimes naked and ever unashamed, was shown to a fortunate few in a Roman projection room the other evening. It has a contagious exuberance and visual loveliness. There is a fine, fetching bravery to its tweaking of gloom's prophetic, as it sings its merry melody of indomitable youth laughing away the mists of dank superstition and holy terror in the sheer joy of being alive.

Pasolini, like Shakespeare on occasion, has taken Boccaccio down from the library shelf and found his material better source stuff than any scenario ever wrote. Selecting 11 stories from "The Decameron," he has woven them in a motion picture of gorgeous coloring, hearty humor and sparkling zest.

He has avoided the presentation device of the original—the telling of the tales by a company of young men and women who have fled the plague in Florence to dwell on a tranquil estate in the hills—and plunges us at once into the stories he has chosen.

There are to give the flavor of the proceedings—the comic



Scene from Pasolini's "Decamerone."

misadventures of a horse dealer who, come to Naples, is deceived by a hussy, suffers an embarrassing tumble, is forced to serve two hands of grave robbers, is almost

buried alive, but who is rewarded for all his pains by the finding of a ruby ring. There is an innumerable braggadocio who dupes a trier with a false death-bed confession and attains sainthood. And there is a handsome garden-er who, feigning dumbness, becomes the favorite of a convent, a broad and bawdy interlude that alone assures box-office success.

Pasolini recounts such saucy tales with a sharp wit, not leeringly but with a healthy frankness. For variety's sake, there is the tragic Isabella whose brothers slay her lover, and there is an especially happy ending when a ghost returns with the glad tidings that fornication is not a sin for all love is pure.

The discarded sequence which troubled the Berliners is about a girl reclusa who is taught by a monk how to put the devil back in hell. One trusts it will be preserved and perhaps find a place in a film of sketches when censors blush less quickly.

Pasolini has dramatized Boccaccio with striking theatrical skill, employing racy Neapolitan dialect in the dialogue. Why Neapolitan, he has been asked. "Because I like Neapolitans," he replied.

His company included such

THEATER IN LONDON

Tedious and Tatty 'Amphitryon 38'

By John Walker

LONDON, June 25 (UPI).—The National Theatre seems to have lost its sense of humor. First, the company turned Pirandello's intensely volatile "The Rules of the Game" into a stilted formal exercise. Now, Laurence Olivier's production of Jean Giraudoux' "Amphitryon 38," which has opened at the New Theatre, is so tedious and tatty as to make one wish that he had tackled one of the 37 other versions of this Greek myth of Jupiter's love affair with a virtuous wife.

There is a heaviness about the production from the opening moment when Jupiter and Mercury descend jerkily from above sitting on a clumsy platform which is swathed in what appear to be old sheets—only ex machina at its nadir.

Just the quick intervention of a minor character prevented the platform from carrying with it large chunks of scenery on its final ponderous exit. There was, too, abundant evidence of under-rehearsal from the whining feedback and unimpeachable blinding of the amplification system to a long delay between the second and third acts. Alas, the curtain finally rose.

Sad Moment

For the first time I can remember at the National Theatre, a section of the audience broke into a slow handclap. It was a sad moment, but the production deserved little better. Recently, the National has come under harsh and mainly unjustifiable attack. But there is no question that its West End season has begun disastrously. Production standards are slumped and some of the acting is barely competent.

Just as Paul Scofield saved "The Rules of the Game" by an impeccable performance, so here delight is provided by Geraldine McEwan, purring prettily away



Christopher Plummer...comedy crushed.

as Alkmene, the wife who rejects Jupiter, preferring to remain faithful, so far as she can, to her husband Amphitryon. In the twin roles of husband and frustrated god, Christopher Plummer displays a manly chest and lumbering manner that crushes the comedy. On this admittedly unreliable evidence, Giraudoux's cool and sly way with classical myth has lost its original sparkle.

Hugh Leonard's farce "The Patrick Pearse Motel" reads much better than it acts at the Queen's Theatre. Mr. Leonard agrees with Feydeau that some matters are too serious for tragedy. On paper, he has written a witty play about the way the Irish are devaluing their own past out of commercial greed.

The run is at its best when the action moves to the motel, where the rooms are named for Irish heroes—"It's a political situation of the Great" cries one character; and there is a restaurant called the Famine Room, where they serve the best steaks

in the country. Mr. Leonard provides some excellent bawdy jokes, as when James Ussher (Norman Rodway), a belligerent and lecherous television interviewer, recalls past conquests: "Her husband was a 53-year-old alcoholic who narrowly escaped prosecution on a charge of attempted misconduct with a pillow box while under the impression that it was a Chinese street walker."

But, on stage, the wit and satire is lost in the clanking contrivance of a standard farce, as characters rush in and out of bedrooms, losing their trousers and discovering incriminating letters with great predictability. There is an air of desperate engineering about the situation while the broad performances of Moira Redmond and Godfrey Quigley blunt the edge of Mr. Leonard's lines. It is a pity, for inside this slim farce there's a fat comedy struggling to get out.

Opening at the Young Vic on Monday is "The Royal Tumble," an entertainment devised and directed by William Hobbs, combining a whole range of theatrical arts including acting, dancing, mime, acrobatics, music and combat.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, June 25 (UPI).—This is how The New York Times critics rated new movies:

"Le Mans," starring Steve McQueen behind the wheel in the famous car race, directed by Lee H. Katzin, racing-car buffs will "probably flip over," reported Howard Thompson, but "dramatically the picture is a bore." The star looks "perfectly at home," says Thompson. However, his exchange of "monosyllabic utterances" with other drivers and "especially with Elga Andersen, add up to a tepid monotonous drama," which neither the "oblique approach to these time-out sequences nor a ripe score by Michel Legrand manages to juice up."

"Kluge," about a small-town cop, John Kluge (Donald Sutherland), who tries to track a friend who has disappeared through a call girl (played by Jane Fonda), is really about the call girl,

reports Roger Greenspan—"her and her problems, one of which happens to be a psychopathic killer." The "actual intentions" of the movie are "not all that easy to spot," says Greenspan, "though I think they have more to do with its intellectual aspirations than with its thriller plot."

Swiss to Follow In the Steps Of Alexander

BERN, June 25 (UPI).—Seven Swiss explorers will visit Iraq early next month to follow in the footsteps of Alexander the Great, the official Iraqi news agency said.

The agency said the explorers will investigate Alexander's movements in Mosul, Basra and Baghdad. They will also talk to history and geography professors at Iraqi universities about the subject, it said.

Alexander the Great governed Iraq in the second half of the third century B.C. and during his reign expelled the Persians who were ruling the country.

Alexander chose Babylon, 80 miles south of Baghdad, as the capital for Iraq. He died in Babylon.

Greek Temple in Naples

NAPLES, June 25 (UPI).—A crane used in the restoration of Naples cathedral has unearthed remains of a Fifth Century B.C. Greek temple under the floor. The cathedral holds the relics of Naples' patron saint and is famous because several times a year Neapolitans flood to the cathedral to see if his blood liquefies.

Stokowski Is Ailing, Cancels Schedule

LONDON, June 25 (AP).—Leopold Stokowski, 84, has canceled all his commitments through September. The conductor entered the hospital for observation after he complained of a restless night.

"He will remain in the hospital for a few days, and we have canceled his entire schedule through September so he can get a good rest," an aide said. "That schedule included recording five albums and making concert appearances in London, Munich and the Edinburgh Festival." Mr. Stokowski is in London for a series of concerts.

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British Mood On Entering EEC Shifting

Parliamentary Support
Seems to Be Growing

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—There are signs of a change in mood in Britain over Common Market membership following the successful conclusion of negotiations with the Six in Luxembourg.

Until now Prime Minister Edward Heath and his pro-market supporters have been outnumbered by a public opposition running at about 60-40.

Now that the fight on terms is over, however, parliamentary support for the joint-Europe movement seems to be growing, according to political sources here.

Secured 'Fair Terms'
In addition, the assertion by Geoffrey Rippon, Britain's chief negotiator with the Six, that he had secured "fair" terms for Britain and the Commonwealth seems to have been sanctioned by much of the national press.

The Socialist, mass-selling tabloid the Daily Mirror said in an editorial today that any opposition to joining the Common Market could no longer be over terms.

It said it is now clear that the terms were better than seemed possible. "From now on the anti-market, the little Englanders, will have to wear their true colors," it said.

"They will have to confess that what they are against is not the terms, but the very idea of Britain becoming part of the European Community," the Mirror said.

The Daily Mail (Conservative) commented that the terms have answered the fears and anxieties of many MPs. "The ripple of confidence spreads wider," it said.

And the Daily Telegraph (Conservative) said that terms were at least as good as those which the opposition Labor Party would have achieved if it had still been in office.

Those who like Mr. Harold Wilson (opposition leader) have been waiting for the terms, and now to have the course of their previous convictions," it added.

White Paper Due
Meanwhile political sources said the government expects what it sees as already strengthened parliamentary support to increase even more when the detailed terms on entry are published in a White Paper in about a week.

A simplified version is reportedly being planned for mass distribution.

Pro-marketiers were given a boost yesterday when George Thompson, the former Labor government's Minister for Europe, said the entry terms were acceptable.

"In my personal view these are terms which I would have recommended a Labor cabinet to accept," he said on television.

The statement, political sources said, makes it difficult for Mr. Wilson to reject the terms.

Leading Conservative pro-marketiers express satisfaction over the plans to hold a special referendum on the issue on July 17. Ministers are reportedly hoping for a narrow victory.

The conference will be stormy, the Labor Party is deeply split over Europe, with an estimated two-thirds against joining.

West Germans Sell
Estimated \$150 Million
FRANKFURT, June 25 (AP)—The Bundesbank sold an estimated \$150 million on the foreign exchange market here today at 3.5010 deutsche marks per dollar.

The central bank resumed sales after the dollar recovered on a level that was well below 3 DM Wednesday and Thursday. On neither day did the Bundesbank sell dollars.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Volkswagen Seen in Polish Venture

Volkswagen is about to submit to Polish authorities plans for building its "beetle" in Poland, according to industry sources. A Volkswagen spokesman said he could not officially confirm the report, but "contacts exist with Polish authorities to explore the possibility of further developing Poland's car industry." Volkswagen will be in competition with Fiat of Italy, which is seeking a similar arrangement and possibly Toyota of Japan, which has reportedly received an offer to set up a car plant in Poland.

U.S. Car Stocks Reach Record

U.S. auto makers' supplies of unsold new autos are rising to record levels, but unlike the last period of record inventories the industry is not planning to reduce production. By the end of this month stocks of new cars in dealer hands or en route should equal or exceed the record 1.77 million units in stock at the end of March 1969. At that time, sales were declining and auto makers reduced production. Now sales are much stronger, and in addition factories will soon close for the tooling changes necessary to prepare for next year's models. If summer sales continue at present rates, analysts say, the high inventories will be needed to meet demand until an adequate supply of 1972 model cars is available. Some sources say there is not much that could be done to production schedules the late in the model year as makers have committed themselves for the parts to build a certain number of 1971 models, and the high cost of not using the parts would be regarded as more oppressive than a temporary excess of inventories. To compensate for excess stocks of 1971 models, introduction dates for 1972 cars this autumn could be postponed, these sources say.

KHD Plans to Increase Its Capital

Klosterne-Humboldt-Dietz (KHD) of Germany says it plans to increase its capital to 180 million deutsche marks from 135 million by offering shareholders one new 50 DM share for every three held at a price of 117.50 DM each. KHD says it is raising capital to help finance its new truck plant at Ulm, an engine plant in the Cologne area and various streamlining measures. The company also plans to seek shareholder authority to issue up to 15 million DM worth of new shares in the period to Aug. 12, 1970, replacing existing authorization which expires next Jan. 12.

Broker Plans Public Offering

Walston & Co., a major Wall Street brokerage firm, hopes to go public by the end of the year, according to George T. Thomson, senior vice-president. Auditors plan to prepare the necessary financial data for registration with the Securities & Exchange Commission as soon as they complete the annual audit. The firm will then turn to the other procedures required in going public.

Amid Youth-Fare Skirmishing

IATA Girds for Battle Against Charters

NEW YORK, June 25 (Reuters).—With most attention diverted by the skirmish involving youth representatives of major scheduled airlines will gather Monday to begin mapping strategy for the main battle—the one against charter airlines.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) meeting

in Montreal is expected to run for about four weeks, with competition from charters a matter high on the agenda.

Charters now account for 15 percent of the total transatlantic traffic compared with only about 3 percent in 1964 and their share of the market has been growing at a 58 percent annual rate during that span.

Growth Evokes Worries
This growth in charter traffic clearly has the scheduled carriers worried.

It led Sabena, the Belgian national airline, to institute a special youth fare several weeks ago of \$200 round trip New York to Brussels. Just about every major European and U.S. carrier that flies the Atlantic quickly followed suit.

Just how successful this new fare is in luring passengers away from the charters is an open question. There are no hard figures yet available to fully assess the impact.

Lower Fares Sought
Nevertheless any success along these lines, at all, is bound to strengthen the hand of the IATA faction which is pushing for lower fares. That faction, at least the part of it that has come to public attention, is small but potentially very powerful because it includes Air Canada, BOAC, Pan American and Trans World Airlines.

Their power stems not from their size, although TWA and Pan Am are by far the largest of the transatlantic carriers, but from the fact that they control the all important U.S. to Britain routes.

Should the IATA conference in Brussels, June 25 (Reuters).—Expert opinion in the Common Market is increasingly in favor of a wider margin of fluctuation for EEC currencies against the dollar, according to informed sources here.

Even orthodox monetary experts like EEC Executive Commission vice-president Raymond Barre are coming round to this line of thinking.

In a speech in Kiel, West Germany, yesterday, Mr. Barre said that EEC countries would make a major contribution to the reform of the world monetary system if they "defended their fixed parities by a combination

of restrictions on currency in flows and a moderate widening of their exchange rate margins." France and Belgium are now the only EEC countries opposed in principle to wider margins.

The sources said that the Executive Commission now has dropped its proposal for increasing EEC margins against the dollar to the full 1 percent on either side of parity permitted by the International Monetary Fund from the present 0.75 percent.

This is because the commission now believes that such an extension would be too small to have much effect. Aides of Mr. Barre are now talking of doubling the present margins to 1.5 percent.

Cost Relationship
It is difficult to find any close relationship between the degree of unionization and the movement of labor costs. Last year unit labor costs in Britain rose 10.6 percent, while such costs in West Germany rose 12.8 percent. Similarly, hourly earnings in both Sweden and France rose 11 percent, despite their wide disparity in unionization.

Even work stoppages appear unrelated to the degree of unionization. According to a British study, 190 working days were lost annually per 1,000 British workers because of strikes during a recent three-year period. This compared with 20 days lost in the Netherlands, 40 in Sweden, 200 in France, 240 in Japan, 870 in the United States and 1,170 in Italy.

U.S. government statistics show that 1963 was the record year for union membership with 28 percent of the labor force unionized. The percentage, slowly declining since then, remained above 24 percent through the 1960s. At the start of the 1960s, it stood at 23.6 percent.

Unit labor costs in 1963, when unionization was at its most widespread, amounted to only 90 percent of the 1967-68 average. Now unit labor costs are about 25 percent above the 1967-68 base.

A large factor in the decline of unionization is the decline of non-farm laborers, is expected to decline in the near future. About 40 percent of these workers are unionized.

Challenges Ahead
"If the trade union movement is to be in a strong position to deal with challenges in the years ahead, it will have to catch up with the continuing shift in the economy from goods to services," Mr. Troy says. "Thus far, it has shown only a limited capacity to do so."

One challenge to unions, economists say, is the difficulty of organizing labor in the South, where unionization rates remain low. In recent years many industries have moved facilities into the South partly to achieve lower labor costs, and the migration is expected to continue.

Another challenge to unions is widespread "right-to-work" legislation, state laws that forbid the forcing of workers to join unions. Such laws are on the books of 19 states, mostly in the South.

Money Supply Spurts, Fed Data Shows

Bank Concedes Rate
Has Been 'Excessive'

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—The U.S. money supply spurted upward during the week ended June 17, the Federal Reserve System reported yesterday.

The increase came despite evident efforts by the Fed to tighten the money market to reduce the rate of monetary expansion, which the Fed concedes has been "excessive."

Reflecting the inflationary implications of the recent growth in the money supply—\$2 billion in the week of June 17 and 13.2 percent at an annual rate in the three months ended on that date—two leading financial officials predicted higher interest rates.

In Chicago, Caylor A. Freeman, chairman of First National Bank of Chicago, said he expected the present 5 1/2 percent prime interest charge on business loans would be up to 6 percent by late July or early August.

In San Francisco, S. Mark Taper, chairman of First Charter Financial Corp., one of the nation's largest savings and loan holding companies, said he expected mortgage interest rates to "continue trending upward."

Mr. Taper said First Charter's present minimum home-mortgage lending rate of 7 1/2 percent was "too low" in relation to current conditions in the money market.

As an illustration of the cost pressures pushing the money-market banks toward an increase in the prime rate, an official of a major bank here said his institution was paying an effective rate of 8 1/2 percent on some large-denomination certificates of deposit, including the cost of required reserves, and deposit insurance.

In the international arena, marketable Treasury securities held in custody by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for foreign central banks declined \$774 million in the week ended Wednesday, the first such decline since early January and the largest since the present statistical series was compiled about two years ago.

Most of the drop, informed bankers said, was a reflection of recent sales of dollars by the German central bank.

Trade Deficit Possible, Stans Warns Congress

WASHINGTON, June 25 (Reuters)—The U.S. trade surplus will continue to dwindle this year and could even slip into deficit for the first time in 75 years unless the administration acts to aid U.S. business and exporters, Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans warned today.

Mr. Stans said the government is considering relaxing certain anti-trust laws and introducing investment incentives and tax relief in an effort to boost trade.

The secretary's comments were made to a Joint Economic Committee panel and later to reporters.

In prepared testimony Mr. Stans said U.S. competitiveness in world markets is slipping in terms of price, productivity and technology.

"Our competitors," he added, "have been trying harder than we have to make export sales."

Although U.S. exports of manufactured goods had grown about 40 percent since 1967, Canada, France, West Germany and Italy had each boosted their exports of such products by about 60 percent, he noted.

Mr. Stans said the United States needs a trade surplus of \$4 billion to \$5 billion a year to counter balance of payments losses due to U.S. tourism, private investment and military spending abroad.

Yet, he went on, last year's trade surplus of \$2.7 billion could decline this year to \$1 billion. And, in reply to a question from the panel, he painted an even bleaker picture.

If the administration does not soon make a coordinated effort to improve exports, the trade balance could even register a deficit.

Mr. Stans took issue with previous administration testimony before the panel and said: "We are fooling ourselves if we think that our competitiveness was lost exclusively through domestic inflation."

Although slowing inflation will help the export picture, he continued, the administration must give U.S. business incentives.

"We should weigh the effectiveness of an appropriate investment credit, accelerated depreciation allowances, and research and development incentives—especially if they were concentrated on those industries which will provide the bulk of tomorrow's exports," Mr. Stans testified.

Mr. Stans said the Justice Department is exploring various antitrust approaches.

He later told reporters this included possibly allowing companies to freely enter into joint research projects without fear of antitrust prosecution.

And he told the panel that the government is weighing two other possibilities:

• New technological incentives which the lack of such incentives was the prime reason why the trade outlook was so bad. Under questioning, he said the Commerce Department has several proposals under consideration to make industry more efficient.

Later, he told reporters his department is considering recommending revival of the investment tax credit as one of the incentive proposals.

• New international trade incentives. Mr. Stans said the Treasury is considering ways to revise its Domestic International Sales Corporation proposal providing for tax relief for exporters, which was rejected in the last Congress. He said the Treasury is also considering alternative proposals to present to Congress.

The relatively rapid growth of women workers also has tended to reduce the rate of unionization, analysts say. The percentage of unionized working women has dropped since 1968, from 13.8 percent to 12.5 percent.

Factors that have tended to reduce unionization will continue to operate in the years ahead, many economists believe. By 1975, it is estimated that the service industries will account for about 60 percent of total U.S. employment, up from just over 50 percent now. In the public sector, federal government employment, where unionization runs about 50 percent, is expected to register little increase. But state and local government jobs, only about 10 percent organized, are expected to grow considerably.

The fastest-growing type of work between now and 1975, projections indicate, will be the "professional and technical" category, about 8 percent of which is unionized.

The number of non-farm laborers is expected to decline in the near future. About 40 percent of these workers are unionized.

Challenges Ahead
"If the trade union movement is to be in a strong position to deal with challenges in the years ahead, it will have to catch up with the continuing shift in the economy from goods to services," Mr. Troy says. "Thus far, it has shown only a limited capacity to do so."

One challenge to unions, economists say, is the difficulty of organizing labor in the South, where unionization rates remain low. In recent years many industries have moved facilities into the South partly to achieve lower labor costs, and the migration is expected to continue.

Another challenge to unions is widespread "right-to-work" legislation, state laws that forbid the forcing of workers to join unions. Such laws are on the books of 19 states, mostly in the South.



Maurice H. Stans

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Prices Ease on Big Board; Volume Sags

Economic Doubt Seen
Cause of Slow Trading

NEW YORK, June 25.—New York Stock Exchange prices closed the week with a modest decline as volume sank to the second lowest level of the year—13.85 million shares from 11.35 million yesterday.

Analysts said the cautious trading pace reflected investor concern over the sluggishness of the economic recovery and uncertainty over interest rates and the Federal Reserve's monetary policy.

The Dow Jones Industrial average closed at 878.68, down 0.28. Most glamour issues closed slightly lower, but Memorex plunged 4 7/8 to 38 5/8.

The Securities & Exchange Commission charged Memorex with violating the antifraud and reporting provisions of securities laws.

Among other glimmers, IBM lost 1 3/4 to 311 1/4 and Bausch & Lomb eased 1/8 to 110 3/8.

Blue Chips Down
Most blue chips showed fractional losses. Woolworth eased 1/8 to 47 1/4. Procter & Gamble slipped 3/8 to 61 1/2. General Motors sagged 3/8 to 78 5/8 and Eastman Kodak lost 1/4 to 78 5/8.

Union Carbide backed off 1/4 to 46 1/4 and Ashland Oil retreated 1/2 to 23 3/8. Union Carbide said it has agreed to sell its oil and gas holdings to Ashland for \$80 million cash.

Gulf Oil, the most actively traded issue, was off 1/2 to 31 1/2. A block of 449,300 shares was traded earlier at 31 1/4.

Some other oil stocks rose. Jersey Standard gained 1/8 to 74 3/4, and Royal Dutch Shell 3/8 to 41 5/8. On the American Stock Exchange, Creole Petroleum, a unit of Jersey Standard, gained 3/8 to 34 3/8.

British Petroleum closed unchanged at 15 and TWA fell 1/2 to 50 1/2. Firestone rose 1/4 to 50 5/8. The company said it expected improving sales and earnings during the rest of its fiscal year ending Oct. 31. Goodyear fell 1/4 to 31 3/4 and Unroyal dropped 1/8 to 21.

Most airline stocks fell. Pan American, subject of an adverse article in a leading financial publication, lost 5/8 to 13 1/4. A block of 100,000 shares traded at 11 7/8 earlier.

Boeing lost 1/8 to 19 3/8. BOAC said it will not exercise its options on four Boeing 747s due to be delivered in 1973.

TWA fell 1/8 to 25 5/8. Eastern Airlines 3/8 to 18 7/8 and KLM 1/8 to 46 3/4. Some analysts believe the stocks of airlines are falling because of a lack of increased traffic.

U.S. Steel rose 3/8 to 31 1/4. Bethlehem Steel closed unchanged at 30 3/4 and Republic Steel lost 1/8 to 24 5/8. The likelihood of a steel strike is said to be diminishing.

In auto issues, General Motors fell 3/8 to 78 5/8. Just Motors said in Tokyo that GM's proposed plan to buy part of Isuzu is about to be approved. Ford Motor rose 1/4 to 60 3/8 and Chrysler fell 1/8 to 28 1/2.

Abacus Fund, which said it plans to sell its interest in the Security National Bank of Huntington, N. Y., eased 1/8 to 15 3/4.

On the Amex, prices closed mixed. Sinclair Venezuelan Oil climbed 5/8 to 27 1/8. The company declared a special dividend of \$7.50 a share.

Company Reports
General Instrument
First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 65.4 64.99
Profits (millions) 1.18 1.46
Per Share 0.12 0.16

Masonite
Third Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 59.8 48.4
Profits (millions) 6.05 4.86
Per Share 0.77 0.63
Six Months
Revenue (millions) 146.1 135.9
Profits (millions) 13.55 12.02
Per Share 1.74 1.56
*Restated.

Westerners Filling Technology Gap in Algeria

By Henry Gimger

PARIS, June 25 (AP)—Americans and other Westerners are working in increasing numbers in Algeria applying management techniques to its socialist economy and helping to broaden its economic relations.

The long crisis with France over control of the country's oil resources—two French companies were partly nationalized in March—has spurred Algeria's search for more diversified ties, with little regard for ideological questions.

The Algerians refer to the controversy almost as an extension of the war that ended in independence in 1962. Last week, President Houari Boumedienne spoke of "an attempt on France's part to limit the economic independence of Algeria."

The Algerians, who have been hard up for cash as a result of a French boycott of their wine and oil, will be glad to get back in French markets, at least for the oil. The sudden cutoff of the markets made the Algerians feel more vulnerable than ever. The strong necessity that they now feel to look for other customers is presented as a virtue.

"The French have done us a service," said Abdullah Khodja, Secretary of State for Planning, in an interview in Algeria last week. "They are forcing us to recon-

vert our economy and our markets. Algeria is no longer France's private preserve."

It is expected that the process of looking elsewhere, which began well before the deterioration of relations with France, will now be accelerated, notably in the case of the United States.

Working quietly in Algerian government offices or in state-run companies are representatives of such U.S. concerns as Arthur D. Little; Price, Waterhouse; Book, Allen & Hamilton; Arthur Anderson, and McKinsey. They receive no publicity in the government-controlled press, radio and television, which miss few occasions to attack U.S. "imperialism" in the Far East, Middle East or elsewhere.

A visitor to Algeria quickly concludes that the overriding factor in Algeria's attitudes is internal development. A four-year plan of intensive industrialization based largely on oil, gas and mineral resources dominates all other activity.

The plan is in the hands of a growing corps of young technicians who were trained abroad to a large extent and for whom political considerations weigh little.

Algeria appears to have turned largely toward the non-Communist world. People from the United States, France, Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium and Japan fill the hotels of Algiers and are peppered through the oil and gas fields in the

south and the industrial centers of Annaba, Annaba and Skikda.

There are also Soviet, Eastern European and Chinese Communist experts working in Algeria. The Russians are particularly appreciated for their skills in geology and oil prospecting and are well represented in the construction of a big steel complex in Annaba. But the management techniques being instituted are Western.

A pending agreement to sell 385 billion cubic feet of natural gas a year over 25 years to El Paso Natural Gas is the biggest effort to widen markets abroad and to further industrialization. It would involve an expenditure of \$1.3 billion. Rejection by Washington, still a possibility, would be a heavy blow economically and psychologically, for the prospect of the deal appears to have given the Algerians added confidence that they can get along without the French.

A sign of the times is that English is being taught on television. French is still the dominant second language, but in the technical field it seems to be losing some ground to English.

In such conditions the continued diplomatic breach with the United States, which dates to 1967, when the Arab nations accused it of helping Israel during the June war, appears to be more and more of an anomaly.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

1971 - Stocks and Bonds, First, High Low Last, Change									
1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Gain Wimbledon Quarterfinals

Gorman, Laver, Newcombe Win

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, June 25 (NYT).—Thomas Warner Gorman is in privileged company tonight. With a halloween grin spread across his face, he came off court with a straight-sets victory to gain the quarterfinals along with top-seed Rod Laver and defending champion John Newcombe.

It's the second year running that the unseeded, Seattle 24-year-old has reached this advanced stage at Wimbledon, and his dubious reward will be a meeting with Laver on Monday.

The Australian red-head had a tremendous tussle with Tom Okker over 100 minutes, and it invariably was the wonder shot with the Laver trademark that carried him through the crisis.

Starting slowly, Rod the Rocket trailed, love-3, but was soon at 5-3 and break point. Faced far off court by an Okker volley, Laver rifled his forehand with bullet speed exactly into the corner pocket. The set was hit at 7-5 and the second, too, at 6-1.

Lackadaisical now, he came off the ball and Okker got back in to the match with a vicious top-spin lob that dived away like a comet into its hole. The Dutchman had two service breaks and the third set at 6-2. The vast crowd came hurrying back to center court as Laver threatened a cross-court forehand through the gap and was suddenly at 5-3.

Sikes With 64 Leads by Two At Cleveland

CLEVELAND, June 25 (AP).—Dan Sikes broke a massive log jam with a 64 and took a two-stroke lead in the first round of the Cleveland Open golf tournament yesterday.

Eight players had posted 68s before the late-starting Sikes came in at seven under par on the 6,649-yard Beechmont Country Club course.

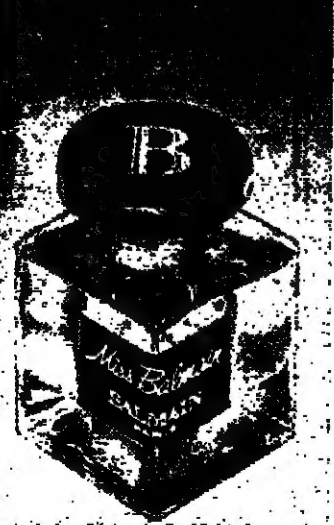
At 65 were Gene Littler, Dave Stockton, Mason Rudolph, Bobby Mitchell, club pro George Bellino and former Masters champions Ray Bowers, Bob Goody and Lee Trevino, the newly crowned U.S. Open champion, had a 70. He missed seven putts of ten feet or less.

FIRST-ROUND LEADERS	
Dan Sikes	32-34-64
George Archer	32-32-64
Ray Bowers	31-35-66
Bob Goody	32-32-66
Dave Stockton	32-34-66
Mason Rudolph	32-34-66
Gene Bellino	32-34-66
George Bellino	32-34-66
Bobby Mitchell	31-35-66
Lee Trevino	32-34-67
Bill Garrett	32-35-67
Billy Casper	32-35-67
Mike Renner	32-35-67
Jerry McGee	32-35-67
Charles Coody	32-35-67
Frank Ward	32-35-67
Art Weir	32-35-67
Jim Weir	32-35-67
Steve Bland	32-35-67
Steve Crampton	32-35-67
Bob Stone	32-35-67
Ralph Baker	32-35-67
Art Weir	32-35-67
Gardner Dickinson	32-35-67
Bob Stone	32-35-67
Lee Graham	32-35-67

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and serving with the match seemingly secure. Okker gave it one more try. Two Laver double-faults, a backhand pass and a forehand drilled so hard that it carried off the red-head's racket put him at 4-5. Okker stayed off two matches to reach 5-11. Then Laver exploded and that legendary top-spin backhand down the line gave him the match, 7-5, 6-1, 2-6, 7-5.

Newcombe was in danger against Alexander Metreveli with the Russian's game rebuilt after a winter clean-up of four Australian state tournaments. They were firing across the packed No. 2 court, ten for Metreveli, nine for Newcombe, and when Metreveli won the third to take

Merckx Seeks Streak Of 3 Tours of France

MULHOUSE, France, June 25 (NYT).—Belgian cyclist Eddy Merckx tomorrow begins his quest for a third straight victory in what he terms the "most difficult" Tour of France cycling race in history.

As in the past two years, the chief interest in the three-week classic is to guess who will finish second and by how much the 26-year-old Belgian, again the odds-on favorite, will win.

A total of 130 riders from 13 countries are scheduled to set out tomorrow on the first obstacle on the 20-lap Tour—an 11-kilometer time trial for the 13 teams. The time stage of the Tour will get under way Sunday.

The Survivors

When the Tour ends on July 18, the surviving riders will have covered almost 3,000 kilometers (2,380 miles) on a course which swings from here to Strasbourg and across northern France to Roubaix on the Belgian border and to the English Channel coast. The cyclists will be flown from Le Touquet to Chartres and will then split the center of France, heading down to the Alps and

at last taking them to the Pyrenees. Then it's southwest to Pau, up through Bordeaux to the finish at Paris.

Although the shortest Tour since 1905, two years after the event was inaugurated, the 53th Tour of France may prove to be the toughest because of its many grueling mountain stages.

"I'll need all the strength I've got to face up to this Tour. It is the most difficult one I can ever remember," said Merckx, who has won the event more than 12 minutes ahead of his nearest rival for the past two years, with the help of the Faemina team.

Only four men are given any chance by the experts of topping Merckx from his pinnacle—Gosta Pettersson of Sweden, Louis Ocaña of Spain, Joop Zoetemelk of the Netherlands and Roger de Vlaeminck of Belgium.

Pinogon Loses Appeal

PARIS, June 25 (AP).—Roger Pinogon, French cyclist who won the Tour of France in 1967, today lost a court decision which bars him from this year's Tour. Pinogon protested a suspension for three months by the Belgian Cycling Federation on April 30 because a dope test had turned up positive during the Tour of Flanders.

The court said the French Cycling Federation was bound by rules of the International Cycling Union to apply the suspension. Pinogon has said he would retire if he could not start in this year's Tour.

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, June 25 (NYT).—An offensive tackle is a disciplined introvert, the strong, silent type, while a defensive tackle is the opposite—extroverted, individualistic, hell-bent. Similarly, a wide receiver is a body cultist and a showoff while a defensive back demonstrates arrogance and aggression. Quarterbacks? They may show a variety of traits but the good ones always demonstrate confidence.

How valid are these generalizations? Quite valid according to Dave Herman, the Jets' introverted guard; Harland (Swede) Svara, the onetime Giant line-backer now general manager at San Diego, and Jim Finks, a former quarterback in charge of the Minnesota Vikings.

Some teams now give their players psychological exams. Pro football has become so specialized that a psychosocial test is as important as a test of film.

"I'm playing the wrong position," said Herman.

"I'm an offensive lineman. I should be on defense," his teammates agree. Dave Herman, in the locker room before or after a game, lets all his intensities hang out.

Five Mummies

The Minnesota offensive line is made up of five mummies. "We can hardly get to talk," said Finks. Mick Tingelhoff, a country boy from Nebraska, blushed when told he had been named as the best blocking lineman of the decade.

The wide receivers are flashy loners on the rim of team unity. Most disdain the pit, the scrimmage line where the hitting takes place. They were the first to wear low-cut shoes and to slam the ball down in the end zone. Svara cited his old teammates, Frank Clifford and Del Shofner, while Herman suggested that an inner council made Don Maynard and George Sauer so aloof.

Finks recalled the infuriating play of an old Steeler teammate. "When I threw to another receiver, his defensive back would leave him to help cover the ball. He'd continue to run down the field all alone with his hands out, and the crowd he was wide-eyed and I had missed him. Beautiful!"

Crabby Aggressive

Defensive backs have a crummy

the only set off the defending champion at Wimbledon so far. It galvanized the Australian into a purple that brought ten successive points in a break to 4-2 at love. Thrice the Russian hit last-ditch winners to reach advantage at 3-5, but Newcombe bore down to win, 9-8, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

Gorman was Rome, Case, at 13, the youngest member of the Australian Davis Cup team, 6-3, 6-6, 6-4, by angling his volleys short.

"We both strained our backs a little at Queen's," said Gorman, "and I knew he couldn't chase the ball too much."

A day later, Cliff Richey of Sarasota, Fla., reached the round of 16, drubbing Adriano Panatta, 6-6, 6-2, 6-4. Outsped and out-

thought, the Italian No. 1 contributed two double faults in succeeding to lose both the third and ninth games of the last set.

"I felt like I was taking an exam," he said, "and I'd forgotten all I'd learned."

Three times Wimbledon winner Billie Jean King of Long Beach, Calif., gained the quarterfinals at the expense of Britain's Christine Truman James, once the darling of all mums and now a mum herself. Ten years ago, Mrs. James was finalist at Wimbledon and Mrs. King had made her debut by beating the No. 1 seed, Margaret Smith of Australia, now Mrs. Court, in her very first match.

Somehow in the frantic second set, Mrs. James got the old feel back. Like a butterfly hunter, she swiped at everything, rocketing down the middle and occasionally, bludgeoning that comely forehead to deep court. As the crowd roared, she came from 2-4 down to 5-4 up and 40-15 on her own service.

Then Mrs. King shook off her mental cobwebs and played some decent tennis to win, 7-5, 7-5.

Top-seed Mrs. Court demolished Marijke Scheer, the ambidextrous Dutch girl, 6-2, 6-1, and the only note worth taking was that she lost her service while serving for the first set.

Kerry Melville of Australia, back on top of her cracking ground game, won from Mary Ann Curtis of St. Louis, 6-1, 3-6, 6-1, and soft-balling Françoise Durr of France defeated Lindsay Seaven of Britain, 6-6, 6-1.

Peterson's March Wins Rouen Pole

ROUEN, France, June 25 (Reuters).—Sweden's Ronnie Peterson driving a March won the pole position for Sunday's Rouen Formula Two Grand Prix at the end of the final practice session here today.

Peterson went round the modified Rouen circuit in 2 minutes 9.7 seconds, for an average speed of 181.563 kilometers an hour (112.81 mph).

The circuit has been made slower by the addition of two chicanes following two fatalities in last year's Formula Three race. Peterson was 8.9 seconds slower than the lap record.

Rodriguez-Attwood Top Trials

ZELTZWEG, Austria, June 25 (AP).—Pedro Rodriguez of Mexico and Britain's Dick Attwood in a Porsche 917 today recorded the fastest time with 1:38.78 in the opening day of trials for the 1,000-kilometer race for the world manufacturers' championship for sports cars and prototypes.

The John Wyer Porsche team provided a surprise. Rodriguez was released from the team and will take part in Can-Am racing in the United States and Canada. Porsche has already won the manufacturers' title.

Joe. Few people realize what a precise person he is. I wouldn't think of talking to him during a game. I might break his concentration.

Linebackers? "Ruffians," said Svara and included himself along with Cliff Livingston and Sam Huff, the old Giant trio. "They're half surly and they'll fight at the drop of a hat," added Finks.

"We have a typical group. Lonnie Warwick is the mouth. Roy Winston's quiet, but look out. Walby Hilgenberg is loose as a goose and tougher than a boiled owl."

Although easily injured, running backs have the simplest cerebral position to play. They are easy going, optimistic—possessed with a great outlook on life. And the best are physical marvels. Herman mentioned Emerson Booser and Svara cited Alex Webster.

The trouble with quarterbacks are the many exceptions," said Finks. "Our Viking running backs stretch your premises. We've got nothing but Clydesdales, not the gifted type like a Leroy Kelly or Gale Sayers. But yes, happy and enthusiastic Clydesdales."

Unalike Trio

One could hardly find a more unlike trio than Charlie Conerly, Y.A. Tittle or Fran Tarkenton. "Yet each was distinctive in his special way," said Svara.

Herman on Mumath: "Take our

Dallas Cowboy flanker Bob Hayes settled his contract dispute and signed a five-year, no-trade pact which, he said, makes him "one of the one or two highest paid receivers in pro football."

Hayes also said he would probably retire when the contract expires. He admitted he was bitter toward the Cowboy organization about "the way they treated me after my option ran out in May. But I never gave up hope of playing with the Cowboys." Earlier reports had him asking for \$70,000 a year.

The World Boxing Council denied a claim by Mexican boxing promoter Enrique Cesebana that his featherweight champion, Kinnick Shibusaba, didn't fulfill a contract with him. However, it denied Shibusaba must make a title defense within two months at Monterrey, Mexico, and Cesebana will be the promoter. He said he will probably name Clemente Sanchez of Mexico as the challenger.

Organizers of the Winter Olympic Games at Sapporo,

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The trouble with quarterbacks are the many exceptions," said Finks. "Our Viking running backs stretch your premises. We've got nothing but Clydesdales, not the gifted type like a Leroy Kelly or Gale Sayers. But yes, happy and enthusiastic Clydesdales."

Unalike Trio

One could hardly find a more unlike trio than Charlie Conerly, Y.A. Tittle or Fran Tarkenton. "Yet each was distinctive in his special way," said Svara.

Herman on Mumath: "Take our

Dallas Cowboy flanker Bob Hayes settled his contract dispute and signed a five-year, no-trade pact which, he said, makes him "one of the one or two highest paid receivers in pro football."

Hayes also said he would probably retire when the contract expires. He admitted he was bitter toward the Cowboy organization about "the way they treated me after my option ran out in May. But I never gave up hope of playing with the Cowboys." Earlier reports had him asking for \$70,000 a year.

The World Boxing Council denied a claim by Mexican boxing promoter Enrique Cesebana that his featherweight champion, Kinnick Shibusaba, didn't fulfill a contract with him. However, it denied Shibusaba must make a title defense within two months at Monterrey, Mexico, and Cesebana will be the promoter. He said he will probably name Clemente Sanchez of Mexico as the challenger.

Organizers of the Winter Olympic Games at Sapporo,

thought, the Italian No. 1 contributed two double faults in succeeding to lose both the third and ninth games of the last set.

"I felt like I was taking an exam," he said, "and I'd forgotten all I'd learned."

Three times Wimbledon winner Billie Jean King of Long Beach, Calif., gained the quarterfinals at the expense of Britain's Christine Truman James, once the darling of all mums and now a mum herself. Ten years ago, Mrs. James was finalist at Wimbledon and Mrs. King had made her debut by beating the No. 1 seed, Margaret Smith of Australia, now Mrs. Court, in her very first match.



CROSSED COURT VOLLEY—Rod Laver of Australia looks unorthodox at Wimbledon yesterday as front leg crosses over on a return. The result was orthodox though, as the top-seed ousted Tom Okker of the Netherlands.

Springboks' Australian Tour Begins With Demonstrations

From Wire Dispatches

FERTH, Australia, Saturday, June 26.—Police arrested 12 anti-apartheid demonstrators today following a brief but violent clash outside the hotel where the touring South African Rugby Union team is staying.

The all-white South African team arrived in Australia early Saturday for the start of a 13-match tour. The Springboks defied threats of a tour boycott called against them by trade union leaders in Australia.

They play their first match Saturday against a multi-racial Western Australian team which includes two Maoris, two Rhodesians, a Malaysian, a Scot and a Briton.

Anti-apartheid leaders called for massive demonstrations against the Springboks, but except for a few minor skirmishes the demonstrations fell flat, according to a police spokesman.

Shortly after their South African Airways Boeing-707 arrived at Perth Airport, about 400 anti-apartheid demonstrators waved protest banners and chanted "Paint 'em black and send 'em back."

But a group of about 150 vigilante rugby supporters moved among them, tearing up placards and shouldered their way to the front of the terminal.

The vigilantes cheered, clapped and drowned out the demonstrators at the Springboks, flanked by police and security walked from the aircraft to the customs hall.

The 27-man party, 25 players and two officials, was officially welcomed by Charles Slunt, president of the Australian Rugby Union. They seemed unconcerned by the rumpus around them or by the "bomb aboard alert" when they landed that an airport official termed a precautionary measure.

Demonstrators tried to block the Springboks' departure from the terminal, but the squad was whisked out a back entrance as an elaborate ruse was created through a diversionary disturbance. A demonstrating girl university student was reported knocked down by a car and was shaken up, but not injured.

The team's manager, Flapple Lechner, said the Springboks had expected a hostile arrival and were surprised at the enthusiastic welcome.

Australian Prime Minister William McMahon said in Canberra earlier that a Royal Australian Air Force plane would be used to fly the all-white South African team from Perth to Adelaide on Monday if it became necessary to beat threatened trade union boycotts on civil airline companies.

Labor opposition leader Gough Whitlam denounced on a TV show Friday the government's offer as "the most damaging thing

in the three-mile.

The meet is already assured of one record, total number of entries. Despite the absence of George Young, hay-fever victim Jim Ryan and Jay Silverster, more than 800 entries were expected in the 19 events for possible berths on the United States Pan-American Games team and several U.S. squads that will compete in international meets later this summer.

At Southbury, Conn., Sandra Palmer won the ladies Heritage tournament when she sank a 15-foot birdie putt on the final hole to hold off a challenge by Japan's Chusko Shijima. Miss Palmer's final round 70 gave the California School Lady the lead. Her Tokyo opponent shot a final-round 68, including five birdies on the front nine, for a 218.

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Pitcher's Blast Nips Expos

Seaver Foils Stoneman With Bat in Mound Duel

MONTREAL, June 25 (NYT).—Tom Seaver of the New York Mets and Bill Stoneman of the Montreal Expos, two of the National League's top pitchers, hooked up in a mound duel last night but it was Seaver's bat that made the difference.

Seaver smashed a off Stoneman into the left-field corner to give the Mets a 2-1 victory. It was only the second home of Seaver's career. His first came last year in Shea Stadium, also against the Expos, off Rich Nya, and the Mets won, 7-1.

Seaver's hit, one of five the Mets collected off Stoneman in his eight innings, sent the Expo rightshander to his sixth loss of the campaign. He was shooting for victory No. 10.

In pitching his first complete game in his last four starts, this Met rightshander pitched nine to run his season streakout total to 134. Stoneman fanned eight for 134. Seaver scattered five hits and did not walk a batter in posting his ninth triumph against three losses.

Dodgers 1, Cardinals 4

Bill Buckner tripled in two runs in the second inning to key an eight-run outburst and Jim Lefebvre, who also got two singles, homered with two on in the fourth as the Dodgers romped to an 11-4 victory over St. Louis. The victory gave Al Downing his eighth triumph in 12 decisions.

Phillies 3, Red 1

Roger Freed lined a two-out bases-loaded single off Joe Gibbon in the tenth inning to give Philadelphia a 3-1 triumph over Cincinnati. The Reds, who had gone hitless the night before

against Rick Wise, tied the game in the ninth on doubles by Tony Perez and Bernie Carbo.

Tigers 3, Indians 0

In the American League, Mickey Lolich pitched an eight-inning shutout for his 11th victory of the year as Detroit beat Cleveland, 3-0. Leadoff man Dick McAuliffe singled off Alan Foster, in the first, took third on Mickey Stanley's single and scored on Norm Cash's sacrifice fly for the Tigers' first run—all Lolich needed.

Orioles 6, Senators 1

Brooks Robinson drove in three runs with two singles and a sacrifice fly as Baltimore beat Washington, 6-1, for its 25th triumph in the last 25 games. Dave McNally allowed the Senators just four hits in recording his 12th victory against four defeats. McNally defeated the Senators for the 11th straight time.

Major League Standings

